



HindiPod101.com

LEVEL

3



Hindi

Beginner



Unabridged Edition

innovative LANGUAGE.COM

innovative LANGUAGE.COM

If you love the **Hindi** language, then you'll love this!

Get our Complete **Hindi** Learning Program
at **HindiPod101.com**.

- Speak **Hindi** From Your First Lesson
- Access hundreds of Audio & Video Courses
by Real Teachers
- Get **FREE** New Lessons Every Week
- Learn Anywhere, Anytime on Any Android
Device or Computer



Go to
HindiPod101.com
and sign up for your

FREE

Lifetime Account!



LESSON NOTES

Beginner S1 #1

Going to an Indian Hospital

CONTENTS

- 2 Hindi
- 2 English
- 3 Romanization
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 6 Grammar
- 7 Cultural Insight

#1

HINDI

1. KATE: आप कैसे हैं अब?
2. SUNITA: दवाई ली है तो इस वक्त दर्द नहीं है
3. KATE: ये कैसे हुआ?
4. SUNITA: नहाने के बाद पानी पे फिसलकर चोट लग गयी
5. KATE: शुकर है की फ्रैक्चर नहीं हुआ. अब कुछ दिन आपको अच्छे से आराम तो मिलेगी.
6. SUNITA: हाँ कैसी भी हो, बहुत दिनों बाद छुट्टी मिल रही है.

ENGLISH

1. KATE: How are you now?
2. SUNITA: I've taken the medicine so I'm not in any pain right now.
3. KATE: How did this happen?
4. SUNITA: After showering, I slipped on some water and hurt myself.
5. KATE: Thank goodness there is no bone fracture. Now you can get some good rest for a few days.

CONT'D OVER

6. SUNITA: That's true, no matter what, at least I am getting a holiday after a long time!

ROMANIZATION

1. KATE: aap kaiSe hain ab?
2. ANTI: Davaai Lii hai To iS vakT DarD Nahiin hai.
3. KATE: ye kaiSe huaa?
4. ANTI: NahaaNe ke baaD paaNii pe phiSaLkar cot Lag gayii.
5. KATE: sukar hai kii fraikcar Nahiin huaa. ab kuch DiN aapko acche Se aaraam To miLegii.
6. ANTI: haan kaiSii bhi ho, bahuT DiNon baaD chutti To miLNevaaLii hai.

VOCABULARY

Hindi	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
आराम	aaraam	rest	noun	masculine
शुकर है	sukar hai	thank goodness	common phrase	
चोट लगना	cot LagNaa	to get hurt	compound verb	
फिसलना	phiSaLNaa	to slip on (something)	verb	
बाद	baaD	after, later	adverb	

अब	ab	now	adverb	female
दवाई लेना	Davaaii LeNaa	to take medicine	compound verb	
वक्त	vakT	time / moment	noun	male
दर्द	DarD	pain	noun	masculine
नहाना	nahana	to take a bath or a shower	verb	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

आप घर जाईये और आराम करिए । aap ghar jaayiye aur aaraam kariye Please go home and take a rest.	अब मुझे थोड़ा आराम चाहिये। ab muJHe THoda araam CHahiye I need to take some rest now.
शुकर है की काम हो गया. sukar hai ki kaam ho gayaa. Thank goodness the work got done.	क्या आपको चोट लगी है? kyaa aapko cot Lagii hai? Are you hurt?
मैं केले के छिलके फिसल गया. main keLe ke chhiLke pe phiSaLgayaa. I slipped on a banana peel.	दस मिनट बाद फ़ोन कीजिए DaS miNat baaD foN kiijiye. Please call after ten minutes.
हम तीन दिन बाद मिलेंगे. ham TiiN DiN baaD miLenge. We will meet after three days.	अब मैं ठीक हूँ ab main thiik huun. I'm fine now.
तुम ने दवाई ली है? Tum Ne Davaaii Lii hai? Have you had your medicine?	श्याम के वक्त आना. syaam ke vakT aaNaa. Come in the evening (time).

पैर में दर्द है. pair mein DarD hai. My leg hurts.	मैं नहाने जा रहा हूँ. main NahaaNe jaa rahaa huun. I'm going to take a shower.
भाई नहा रहे हैं। bhai naha rahen hain The brothers are bathing.	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

दवाई लेना *Davaai LeNaa* means "to have medicine. *Davaai* is medicine, and in Hindi *LeNaa* is the verb associated with consuming it. This is true for liquid or pills, whether they are eaten or drunk.

For example:

main Davaii LeNaa bhuuL gayii - "I forgot to have my medicine."

Ne vakT pe Davaii Lii THii? - "Did you have your medicine on time?"

दर्द *DarD* means "pain" and is a noun. It means "pain" both literally and figuratively. It is combined with parts of the body to describe different pains, such as *piith kaa DarD* meaning "back pain" and *pet mein DarD* meaning "stomach pain." It is different from "ache" which is the verb, *DookNaa*. When there is an injury or wound *DarD* is used, not *DookNaa*. However the exception is *Sar DarD* meaning "headache," where *DarD* is used.

For example:

haaTH ke cot kaa DarD kam huua? - "Has the pain from your arm injury lessened?"

uNke DiL kaa DarD bad rahaa hai - "His heart pain is getting worse."

नहाना *NahaaNaa* means "to shower." It is used for any act of washing yourself or others, fully. It is commonly associated with "showering" in Hindi, but also used for "taking a bath" without elaborating. It is sometimes used with *DHoNaa* which means "to clean," to suggest cleaning oneself.

For example:

1. आप नहा धोके आ जाओ.
aap Nahaa DHoke aa jao.
"Go ahead and shower, clean up, and then come."
2. वह अभी नहा रहे हैं. *vo abhii Nahaa rahe hain*
"He/She is in the shower right now."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is How to Use the Word कैसे *kaiSe* Meaning "how" in Hindi.

आप कैसे हैं ?

aap kaiSe hain?

"How are you?"

kaiSe means "how" in Hindi. There are three forms of the word: the subject determines which is used. For example, if the subject is feminine then the word will be *kaiSii*, if it is male, the word will be *kaiSaa*, but if it is in the plural or requires respect (when addressing an elder) then the word *kaiSe* will be used.

For example, *DarD* is a masculine word in Hindi, so *kaiSaa* will be used. When using formal Hindi, *kaiSe* goes with *aap*.

For example:

1. अब पैर का दर्द कैसा है?
Ab pair ka DarD kaiSaa hai
"How is the pain in your leg now?"

2. आप कैसे गिरे?

aap kaiSe gire

"How did you fall?"

As a general rule, *kaiSe* comes right between the subject (or object in the passive voice) and the verb in a question and exclamation, thus:

[subject/object] ***kaiSe*** [verb]

For example:

1. आप दोनों कैसे मिले?

aap DoNo kaiSe miLe

"How did you two meet?" [active]

2. ये दवाई कैसे लेनी चाहिए?

ye Davaaii kaiSe LeNii chaahiye

"How should this medicine be taken?" [passive]

Another specific use of the word is in asking about liking. In common speech we say *kaiSi Lagii?* Literally, it sounds like "How did it feel?" or "How did you find it?" but actually the meaning is "Do you like it?"

Another use

For example:

kaiSe bhii karke mujhe ghar jaaNaa hai - "I have to get home somehow."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Medicinal Practices

Generally, hospital and medicinal terms in India are known by their English names to the average person, but there is also an alternative branch of traditional medicine known as Ayurveda (pronounced *aayurveDaa*) based on the knowledge of natural herbs, spices and processes. Ayurveda is an ancient stream of medicine, passed down through generation after generation of traditional doctors, which encompasses a vast knowledge of herbal medicines and combinations, but also other practices used to treat ailments that are unknown to modern medicine. Ayurveda has seen a revival in the past three decades due to emerging evidence showing benefits from the practices, previously discarded as mere primitive rituals.

LESSON NOTES

Beginner S1 #2

Going on a Shopping Trip in India

CONTENTS

- 2 Hindi
- 2 English
- 3 Romanization
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 7 Grammar
- 9 Cultural Insight

2

HINDI

1. CUSTOMER: भैया क्या आपके पास डेटोल का साबुन है?
2. SHOPKEEPER: हाँ बिल्कुल है. नहाने की लिए, बालों के लिए, या फिर हाथों का साबुन चाहिए?
3. CUSTOMER: हाथ धोने के लिए. बड़ा वाला कितने का है?
4. SHOPKEEPER: बड़ा बोतल सत्तर रुपये.
R:
5. CUSTOMER: और छोटे वाले के लिए कितना?
6. SHOPKEEPER: चालीस रुपये की है.
R:
7. CUSTOMER: ठीक है, छोटा वाला दे दीजिये.

ENGLISH

1. CUSTOMER: Bhaiya, do you have Dettol soap?
2. SHOPKEEPER: Yes definitely. Body soap, shampoo or hand soap?
3. CUSTOMER: Hand soap, please. How much for the big one?

CONT'D OVER

4. SHOPKEEPER: A big bottle is 70 rupees.
5. CUSTOMER: And how much for the small one?
6. SHOPKEEPER: It's 40 rupees.
7. CUSTOMER: Okay, I'll take the small one.

ROMANIZATION

1. CUSTOMER: bhaiyaa kyaa aapke paaS detauL kaa saabuN hai?
2. SHOPKEEPER: haan biLkuL hai. NahaaNe ke Lie, baaLon ke Lie, yaa phir haaTHon kaa SaabuN caahiye?
3. CUSTOMER: haaTH DHoNe ke Lie. badaa vaaLaa kiTNe kaa hai?
4. SHOPKEEPER: badaa boTaL SaTTar rupiye.
5. CUSTOMER: aur chote vaLe ke Lie kiTNaa?
6. SHOPKEEPER: caaLiiS rupiye kii hai.
7. CUSTOMER: thiik hai, chotaa vaaLaa De Diijiye.

VOCABULARY

Hindi	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
साबुन	Saabun	soap	noun	masculine

बिल्कुल	biLkuL	completely, absolutely	adverb	
बालों	baaLon	hair (plural)	noun	male
या फिर	yaa phir	or	conjunction	
सत्तर	saTTar	seventy (70)	noun	
हाथों	haaTHon	hands	noun	female
धोना	DHoNaa	to wash	verb	
बड़ा वाला	badaa vaaLaa	the big one	adjectival pronoun	
बोतल	boTaL	bottle	noun	male
चालीस	CHaaliis	forty (40)	noun	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

HINDI MISSING SaabuN Se haaTH DHoLo. "Wash your hands with soap."	मुझे इसके बारे में बिल्कुल नहीं पता था. mujhe iSke baare mein biLkuL Nahiin paTaa THaa. "I didn't know about this at all."
मैं बिल्कुल नहीं गा सकती main biLkuL Nahiin gaa SakTii. "I can't sing at all."	तुम्हारे बालों का रंग अच्छा है. Tumhaare baaLon kaa raNg acchaa hai. "The color of your hair is nice."
आप भी खाएंगे या फिर दोपहर में? Aap abhii khaaenge yaa phir dopahar mein? "Will you eat now or in the afternoon?"	मेरी दादी सत्तर साल की है. merii DaaDii SaTTar SaaL kii hai. "My grandmother is 70 years old."

टिकट सत्तर रुपये की है। tikat saTTar rupye ki hai The ticket is for seventy bucks.	मेरी नानी जी की उम्र सत्तर साल है। merii naani jii kii umr saTTar saal hai My grandmother is seventy years old.
अभी हाथों में मेहँदी लगाई है. Abhi haathon mein maihaiNDii Lagaai hai. "I've just put henna (designs) on my hands."	मुझे कपड़ा धोना आता है. mujhe kapda DHoNaa aaTaa hai. "I know how to wash clothes."
वह लड़की अपना चेहरा धोती है। vah Ladkii apNaa cehraa DHoTii hai The girl washes her face.	बड़ा वाला गेट अभी बंद है. bada vaaLaa ge-T abhii baND hai. "The main gate is closed right now."
उस बोतल में पानी है. uS boTaL mein paaNii hai. "There is water in that bottle."	उसके शेल्फ पर चालीस किताबें रखी हुई थीं। uske SHelf par CHaaliis kiTaaben raKHii huii THiin She had forty books on her bookshelf.
मकान चालीस कि० मी० दूर है। makaan CHaaliis kilometer Door hai The house is forty kilometers away.	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

बड़ा *badaa* means "big" or "bigger." It is both absolute so that यह बड़ा है *yah badaa hai* can mean "This is big" and also comparative, so that it can mean "This is bigger." When used with वाला *vaaLaa* such as बड़ा वाला *badaa vaaLaa*, the meaning becomes "the bigger one." *vaaLaa* is used like a pronoun, and *badaa* describes it. The feminine form is बड़ी वाली *badii vaaLii* and plural form बड़े वाले *bade vaaLe*.

For example:

Staff: *Tumhe kauNSaa aiiSkriim koN caahiye?* Customer: *badaa vaaLaa.*

Staff: "Which icecream cone would you like?" Customer: "The big one."

To indicate most big, or biggest, the word **सबसे** *SabSe* (meaning: "than all others") is added in front of the adjective. Thus "biggest" is **सबसे बड़ा** *SabSe badaa*.

The same rule works for other such adjectives.

- छोटा *chotaa* - "small/smaller" or "short/shorter," (feminine): छोटी *chotii*, (plural): छोटे *chote*, (phrase): छोटा वाला *chotaa vaaLaa*: "The small one" (masculine)

- मोटा *motaa* - "fat/fatter," "thick," "wide," "broad," (feminine): मोटी *motii* (plural): मोटे *mote* (phrase): मोटी वाली *motii vaaLii*: "The fat one" (feminine)

- पतला *paTLaa* - "thin/thinner," (feminine): पतली *paTLii* (plural): पतले *paTLe* (phrase): पतले वाले *paTLe vaaLe*: The skinny ones (plural)

These are all adjectives describing physical appearances, which are used to indicate choice or point something out. Colours can also be used in the same manner.

या फिर *yaa phir*, functions like the conjunction "or" in English. Sometimes just **या** *yaa* can be enough, if the choices are similar, if they are of the same type, such as flavors, colors etc. When suggesting an alternative, **या फिर** *yaa phir* is used.

For example:

1. आप अभी खाएंगे या फिर दोपहर में?
aap abhii khaaenge yaa phir dopahar mein?
"Will you eat now **or** in the afternoon?"

In the sentence, the first option is stated and then using **या फिर** *yaa phir*, the alternative option is offered.

Another example:

- यह तुमने मुंबई में खरीदा या फिर पुणे में?
yah TumNe mumbai mein khariiDaa yaa phir puNe mein?
"Did you buy this in Mumbai or in Pune?"

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is How to Use the Phrase के लिए *ke Lie* Meaning "for"

नहाने की लिए, बालों के लिए, या फिर हाथों का साबुन चाहिए.

NahaaNe ke Lie, baaLon ke Lie, yaa phir haaTHon kaa SaabuN caahiye?
"Body soap, shampoo or hand soap?"

के लिए *ke Lie* means "for." It is used as a preposition, with both nouns and verbs. The order is such that the के लिए *ke Lie* follows the noun or verb it refers to. For instance "for noun" will be structured thus: "noun के लिए (*ke Lie*).". The *ke Lie* comes after the word it's referring to.

For example:

- सुबह के लिए *Subah ke Lie* ("for morning")

If the noun ends with an *aa* vowel sound, this is changed when paired with के लिए *ke Lie*. The vowel sound is changed to *e*, so that अंडा *aNdaa* ("egg") becomes अंडे के लिए *aNde ke Lie*.

For example:

- पौधा *pauDHaa*: "plant" or "plants"; पौधे के लिए *pauDHe ke Lie*: "for plant"
- शीशा *siisaa*: "glass" or "mirror"; शीशे के लिए *siise ke Lie*: "for glass" or "mirror"

If the noun is in the plural then the end sound is changed as well. An "ों" on nasal vowel is added to the end. For example सर्दी के लिए *SarDii ke Lie* means "for winter" but सर्दीओं के लिए

SarDiion ke Lie means "for winters."

Example phrases:

1. बाल *baaL* "hair"; बालों के लिए *baaLon ke Lie* "for hair" plural)
2. हाथ *haaTH* "hand/hands"; हाथों के लिए *haaTHon ke Lie* "for hands"

The same order works for verbs, but the verb end is changed from the infinitive form to -ने -*Ne*.

For example:

1. पीना *piiNaa* "to drink"; पीने के लिए *piiNe ke Lie* "for drinking"
2. नहाना *NahaaNaa* "to shower"; नहाने के लिए *NahaaNe ke Lie* "for showering"

verb-*Ne* + *ke Lie*

के लिए *ke Lie* can also be used for explaining purpose, as in "to + verb."

For example, हम यहाँ घुमने के लिए आये हैं *ham yahaan ghumNe ke Lie aayen hai* translates to "We have come here **to travel**." In this sentence घुमने के लिए *ghumNe ke Lie* means "to travel," and is explaining purpose.

The only exception to using "*ke Lie*" is with some specific pronouns, listed below:

1. For me: "I" is मैं *main* but in saying "for me" the phrase used is मेरे लिए *mere Lie* where *ke* is not needed.
2. For you (informal): "You" is तुम *Tum* (informal), but "for you" is तुम्हारे लिए *Tumhaare Lie*.

3. For us: "We" is हम *ham*, and "for us" is written as हमारे लिए *hamaare Lie*, again without *ke*.

Sample Sentences

1. सिनेमा जाने के लिए पैसे चाहिए
siNemaa jaaNe ke Lie paiSe chahiye
"I need money **to go watch a movie.**"
2. दादी के लिए नई छड़ी खरीदी है
DaaDii ke Lie Naii chadi khariiDii hai
"I've bought a new walking stick **for my grandmother.**"

The use of के लिए *ke Lie* is the same for all genders of noun and all verbs.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Groceries in India

Indians generally buy groceries from local grocery stores owned privately, where people go to the store keeper at the counter and ask for the goods needed. This is very different from the grocery/drug store or supermarket system in other countries where people roam the aisles and pick up their own goods for purchase. Often the grocery store owners and customers from the neighborhood near the store get to know each other so well that the customers are able to buy groceries on credit. The shopkeeper writes down the purchase under the customer's name, who returns to make his/her payment at his/her own convenience, and since both are quite familiar with each other and possibly also with families, there is a mutual understanding and trust.

LESSON NOTES

Beginner S1 #3

Riding in an Indian Auto Rickshaw

CONTENTS

- 2 Hindi
- 2 English
- 3 Romanization
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 6 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

3

HINDI

1. CUSTOMER: भैया आप ये दुसरे रास्ते से क्यूँ जा रहे हैं?
2. DRIVER: क्योंकि वो पहला वाला रस्ता अभी बंद है.
3. CUSTOMER: वो रस्ता बंद क्यूँ है?
4. DRIVER: वहाँ फ्लाईओवर बनने के कारण रस्ते को बंद किया हुआ है.
5. CUSTOMER: अच्छा. बहुत दिनों से बंद तो नहीं है?
6. DRIVER: नहीं बस इस हफ्ते ही बंद किया है क्योंकि कुछ दिनों में काम शुरू होगा.

ENGLISH

1. CUSTOMER: Bhaiya, why are you driving us via this other road?
2. DRIVER: That's because the regular road is closed off at the moment.
3. CUSTOMER: Why is that road closed off?
4. DRIVER: There is an overpass being constructed in that area, therefore, the road has been blocked off.
5. CUSTOMER: Okay. It hasn't been closed for very long, right?

CONT'D OVER

6. DRIVER: No, only since this week, because the construction will start in a few days.

ROMANIZATION

1. CUSTOMER: bhaiyyaa aap ye DuSre raaSTe Se kyun jaa rahe hai?
2. DRIVER: kyonki vo pahLa vaaLaa raSTaa abhii baND hai.
3. CUSTOMER: vo raSTaa baND kyun hai?
4. DRIVER: vahaan fLaaiiovar baN-Ne ke kaaran raSTe ko baND kiya huaa hai.
5. CUSTOMER: acchaa. bahuT DiNon Se baND To Nahiin hai?
6. DRIVER: Nahiin baS iS haphTe hii baND kiya hai kyonki kuch DiNon mein kam suru hogaa.

VOCABULARY

Hindi	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
दूसरा	DuSraa	second, other	Adjective	male
रस्ता/ रास्ता	raSTaa/ raaSTaaR	road/ way	noun	male
बनना	baNNa	to be made	verb participle	
पहला वाला	pahLaa vaaLaa	first one, regular one	pronoun phrase	

बंद	baND	closed, blocked	participle	
वहाँ	vahaan	there	adverb	
हफ्ता	haphTaa	week	noun	masculine
शुरू	shuroo	start	verb	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

मुझे दूसरा फ़ोन ख़रीदना पड़ेगा। mujhe DuuSraa foN khariiDNaa parhegaa. "I will have to buy another phone."	यह दूसरी बार वह भारत आए थे yah dusari bar bharat ae the "It was the second time she came to India."
इस रस्ते पे मेरा घर है। iS raSTe pe meraa ghar hai. "My house is on this road."	यहाँ एक नई स्कूल बन रही है। yahaan ek Naii skuuL baN rahii hai. "There's a new school being built here."
पहला वाला कपड़ा अच्छा है। paihLaa vaaLaa kapdaa achha hai. "The first piece of material is nice."	दरवाज़ा बंद कर दो। Darvaazaa baND kar Do. "Please close the door."
वहाँ पे खाना रखा है। vahaan pe khaaNaa rakhaa hai. "The food is over there."	मुझे पिछले हफ्ते सर्दी हो गई। mujhe pichale hafte sarDii ho gae "I caught a cold last week."
खाना शुरू कीजिए। khaaNaa suruu kiijiye. "Please start eating."	काम शुरू करना। Kaam shuroo karnaa "Start your work."

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

पहला *pahLaa* is an adjective which means "the first," and **दूसरा** *DuuSraa* means "second." **पहला वाला** *pahLaa vaaLaa* means "the first one" or "the one before." **दूसरा वाला** *DuuSraa vaaLaa* means "the second one" but also "other." Since **पहला** *pahLaa* means "first," **दूसरा** *DuuSraa* is used often as "other," as seen in the following sentences:

1. कोई दूसरी साड़ी दिखाइए.
koi DuuSrii Saadii Dikhaaiye.
"Please show me some other saree."
2. हर दूसरे दिन यहाँ लोग जमा होते हैं.
har DuuSre DiN yahaan Log jamaa hoTe hain.
"People gather here every other day."

बंद *baND* means "closed" or "blocked" and acts like a verb participle. The way the tense is adapted is with joining the word **बंद** *baND* with the verbs **होना** *hoNaa*, which means "to happen" or "to be," or with **करना** *karNaa*, which means "to do." When using the passive voice, i.e., "The subject is closed," then *baND hoNaa* is used. When the verb is active, so, "The subject is closing the object," then *baND karNaa* is used. The uses are demonstrated in the following sentences:

1. पार्क बंद हो गया है
paark baND ho gayaa hai.
"The park has/is closed."
2. पार्क बंद कर दिया है
paark baND kar Diyaa hai.
"[They] have closed the park." (The who is not stated.)

बनना means "to be made" or "to be forming." It is a verb participle related to the verb **बनाना**, which means "to make." One of the uses is for things being constructed or for things that are forming.

For example:

1. केक ओवन में है, अभी बन रही है।

cake oven mein hai, abhii baN rahii hai.

"The cake is in the oven. It's getting baked right now."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Using the Words क्यों कि *kyonki* and कारण *kaaran*, Meaning "because" in Hindi.

क्यों कि वो पहला वाला रस्ता अभी बन्द है

Kyonki vo paihLaa vaalaa raaSTaa abhi baND hai.

"Because the regular road is blocked off."

वहाँ फ्लाईओवर बनने के कारण रस्ते को बंद किया हुआ है

vahaan fLaaiiovar baNNe ke kaaran raSTe ko baND kiyaa huaa hai.

"The road is closed off due to the overpass being built there."

The words *kyonki* and *kaaran* are used to explain reason. While *kyonki* is closest to the word "because" in English, *kaaran* means "due to," "because of," or "therefore."

Kyonki means "because" and always precedes the reason being stated. It does not change depending on gender, number, or context, and it does not require any modification in the phrases it connects either.

For example:

रस्ता गिला है क्यों कि आज बारिश हुई थी

raSTaa giLaa hai kyonki aaj baaris huii THii.

"The road is wet because it rained today."

1. Q: तुम आए क्यूँ नहीं?

Q: *Tum aae kyun Nahiin?*

A: क्योंकि मैं बीमार थी.

A: *kyonki main biimaar THii.*

Q: "Why didn't you come?"

A: "Because I was ill."

Kaaran is used in more varied ways. In essence, it is a noun that means "cause." It usually comes after the reason being stated, in one of the two following ways:

1. [Reason for incident] के कारण *ke kaaran* [resulting incident]

For example:

1. बर्तन गरम होने के कारण हाथ से गिर गया.

barTaN garam hoNe ke kaaran haaTH Se gir gayaa.

"Because the container was hot, it fell out of my hands."

2. If the reason is "me," "you," or "us," which are used with *kaaran* in the following ways:

मेरे कारण *mere kaaran* - "because of me"

तेरे कारण *Tere kaaran* - "because of you" (casual)

तुम्हारे कारण *Tumhaare kaaran* - "because of you" (informal)

हमारे कारण *hamaare kaaran* - "because of us"

3. [Reason for incident]. इस कारण *iS kaaran* [resulting incident].

For example:

1. बर्तन गरम था. इस कारण मेरे हाथ से गिर गया.
barTaN garam THaa. iS kaaran mere haaTH Se gir gayaa.
"The container was hot. That's why it fell out of my hands."
2. Customer: आज बहुत ज़्यादा बारिश हो रही है.
Aaj bahuT zyaaDaa baaris ho rahii hai.
Driver: इस कारण मैं आज बाहर नहीं गया.
iS kaaran main aaj baahar Nahiin gayaa.
Customer: "It's raining really heavily today."
Driver: "That's why I didn't go out."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Auto-rickshaws

The auto-rickshaw is the vehicle of choice for most middle-class Indians since it is the cheapest ride around a town which also offers the speed of a cab or car. It's a three-wheeler which does well inside cities or towns but cannot really pick up speed enough to drive on a highway. Different cities in India have different practices for these. While in Kolkata, there is a ride-share system in place, in Delhi and Mumbai, auto rides are not shared. In Delhi, one is expected to negotiate the price of the ride before getting on, while in other cities, the cost of the fare can be calculated by a meter that tracks distance and cost like in taxi cabs. In the ride-share system, like in Kolkata, specific distances have fixed prices, and you get on the auto that is going in the direction you desire, along with three or four other people going the same way. There are regular prices for certain distances in any city or town that you get to know when you live there. This depends on the cost of living in the place. However, if it's late at night, or it's difficult to find vehicles, you may have to settle for a higher price. The meter is the best choice if offered.

LESSON NOTES

Beginner S1 #4

Making Plans in Hindi

CONTENTS

- 2 Hindi
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 6 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

4

HINDI

1. A: हीना की जन्मदिन आ रही है. हमें कुछ करना चाहिए.
2. B: हाँ. क्या करे इस बार?
3. A: सोचना पड़ेगा. लेकिन उसे कुछ बताना मत.
4. B: सरप्राइज़ है? बड़ा मज़ा आएगा.
5. A: हाँ तभी तो. उसके घर पे करें?
6. B: मुश्किल होगा. मेरे घर पे भी कर सकते हैं.

ENGLISH

1. A: Heena's birthday is coming up. We should do something.
2. B: Yeah. What should we do this time around?
3. A: We'll have to think about it. But don't mention anything to her.
4. B: You want it to be a surprise? That'll be fun.
5. A: Yeah that's why. Should we have it at her house?
6. B: That might be difficult. We can also have it at my place.

ROMANIZATION

CONT'D OVER

1. A: heeNaa kii jaNamDiN aa rahii hai. hamen kuch karNaa caahie.
2. B: haan. kyaa karen iS baar?
3. A: SocNaa parhegaa. Lekin uSe kuch baTaaNaa maT.
4. B: Sarpraaiiz hai? badaa mazaa aaegaa.
5. A: haan Tabhii To. uSke ghar pe karen?
6. B: muskiL hogaa. mere ghar pe bhii kar SakTen hain.

VOCABULARY

Hindi	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
जन्मदिन	jaNmaDiN	birthday	noun	masculine
करना चाहिए	karNaa caahie	should do	auxiliary verb phrase	
इस बार	iS baar	this time	phrase	
सोचना	SocNaa	to think	verb	
तभी	Tabhii	that's why	conjunction	
पढ़ेगा	parhegaa	must do/will have to	verb	
उसे	use	to him/her	pronoun	
बताना	baTaaNaa	to tell	verb	
मज़ा	mazaa	fun	noun	masculine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

आपका जन्मदिन कब है? aapkaa janm Din kab hai? When is your birthday?	जन्मदिन मुबारक हो! janm Din mubaarak ho! Happy birthday!
उसका फ़ोन नम्बर पता करना चाहिए uSkaa foN Nambar paTaa karNaa caahie. "We should find out his phone number."	इस बार अच्छे से कोशिश करूंगा. iS baar acche Se kosis karuuNgaa. "I'll try very hard this time."
इस बार मैं रेस नहीं हारूंगा iS baar main reS Nahiin haaruNgaa. "I won't lose the race this time."	सोचके बताओ Socke baTaaO. "Think about it and tell me."
मैं सोच कर आपको जवाब दूंगी। mai soch kar aapko jawaab dungi I will think and give you the answer.	वह महिला जवाब के बारे में सोचती है। vah mahiLaa javaab ke baare mein SocTii hai. The woman thinks about the answer.
तभी आज घर में ज़्यादा आवाज़ नहीं हो रही. Tabhii aaj ghar mein zyaaDaa avaaz Nahiin ho rahii. "That's why there's hardly any noise in the house today."	तभी मुझे भूक नहीं है Tabhii mujhe bhuuk Nahiin hai. "That's why I'm not hungry."

ये खो गया तो मुझे नया करीदना पड़ेगा ye kho gayaa To mujhe Nayaa khariiDNaa parhegaa. "If this is lost then I will have to buy a new one."	उसे पता नहीं है uSe paTaa Nahii hai. "He/She doesn't know."
उसे बुलाओ। Use bulaaao. Call him.	आपने मुझे बताया था aapNe mujhe baTaayaa THaa. "You had told me."
खूब मज़े करना khuub maze karNaa. "Have lots of fun."	बहुत मुश्किल का काम है bahuT muskiL kaa kaam hai. "It's a very difficult task."
वह प्रश्न बहुत मुश्किल था vah prashn bahuT mushkil tha That question was very difficult.	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

बताना मत *baTaaNaa maT* is an imperative sentence meaning "don't tell." *maT* means "don't," and for any verb [infinitive verb] + [*maT*] = Don't [verb].

The object is added before the verb if necessary so that to say "Don't tell her" would be *uSe/ uNhe baTaaNaa maT*.

For example: *caacaa ko baTaaNaa maT* - "Don't tell your uncle."

उसे *uSe* is a pronoun, but with a certain tense so that it means him/her as the object pronoun rather than the subject.

Eg. उसे देना मत ***uSe DeNaa maT***: "Don't give it **to him/her**."

There are also a few verbs in Hindi that are automatically used in the passive voice. This is when a person is the object of an action, not the one acting. If we were to say "I gave it to her,"

where "I" is the subject, and "her" is the object," in Hindi "to her" will be *uSe* would be used. In Hindi, many actions are commonly spoken in this way.

For example, *uSe paTaa hai* means "He/She knows" but in Hindi instead of using the pronoun *vo* ("he/she"), the object pronoun *uSe* is used. In Hindi this should be said as "the information/knowledge is known to him/her"—*uSe paTaa hai*.

The object pronoun is used in commonly association with the verbs *aaNaa*, meaning "to know how to do," and *paTaa hoNaa*, meaning "to know of/about."

For example:

1. ये उसे देने के लिए है.
ye uSe DeNe ke Lie hai.
"These are for giving to him/her."
2. उसे नाचना आता है
uSe NaacNaa aaTaa hai
"He/She knows how to dance."

कर सकते हैं *kar SakTe hain* meaning "[we] can do," is a phrase used commonly. For example, हम ये कर सकते हैं *ham ye kar SakTe hain* means "We can do this."

SakNaa means can and refers to possibility, whereas *paaNaa* means "can" and refers to ability, and both are used similarly.

For example:

1. हम ये नहीं कर सकते
ham ye Nahiin kar SakTe
"We can't do this (possibility)."
2. हम ये नहीं कर पाएंगे
ham ye Nahiin kar paaeNge
"We couldn't do this (ability)."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is How to Make Suggestions Using करें (*kare*) meaning "should do"

क्या करे इस बार?

kyaa karen iS baar?

"What should we do this time?"

करें *kare* in this tense of the word is used for plural subjects corresponding to "should do" in English. करें *kare* is used from the location of हम *ham* meaning "we/us," where "we" is not always stated but always implied.

root verb: करना *karNaa* ("to do") → करें *kare* ["we] should do/ shall do"

Order: [noun/participle] करें *kare*?

This is a specific tense of verb that is future suggestive, and in the plural. This tense can be applied to all verbs so that खाना *khaaNaa* "to eat" can become खाएं *khaaen* "[we] will eat."

What is useful about करें *kare* is that it is commonly combined with English nouns, for example, "Shall we eat breakfast then?" can be ब्रेकफास्ट करें? *breakfast kare?*

The verb can be used to suggest immediate action, where it functions as a combination of "Shall we?" and "Let's."

For example:

1. सरप्राइज़ करें?
sarpraaiz kare?
"Should we/Let's surprise [him/her]?"
2. लंच करें?
LaNc kare?
Shall we eat lunch then?"

The word *karein* is actually a combination of "should we?" and "Let's." If you were to say *LaNc*

kare? "Shall we eat lunch then?" this would be a suggestion but you are also asking your partner for approval.

If the topic is clearly for the long term, then it functions more as a question, offering a choice, meaning "Should we?"

For example:

1. परसों रिहर्सल करें?
parSon riharSaL karen?
"Should we have a rehearsal the day after tomorrow?"
2. घर बेचने की तैयारी करें?
ghar becNe ki Taiyaarii karen?
"Should we prepare to sell the house?"

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Friendship

Friendships in India are characterized by a depth of intimacy and loyalty that makes friends akin to, and often involved with, family. The Hindi language usage is indicative of this. Amongst the three levels of formality in speech, the most casual and informal is used to speak to siblings, younger cousins, good friends, and sometimes one's mother. Between friends and family this shows a close and intimate bond. Used on those outside of these groups generally, such speech will be considered offensive, but amongst friends and cousins it signifies a strong and close bond.

Good friends are treated like a part of the family. Your kids call your friends "Uncle" or "Aunt." You're expected to treat your friends like your siblings, and playing practical jokes on each other is a common part of friendships in India. There's a common saying in Hindi which means that there are no Sorrys and no Thank Yous exchanged between friends, because these are a mark of formality.

LESSON NOTES

Beginner S1 #5

Good Luck on Your Hindi Exam!

CONTENTS

- 2 Hindi
- 2 English
- 3 Romanization
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 6 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

5

HINDI

1. DIDI: हेलो पायल? कल के परीक्षा के लिए शुभकामनाएँ.
2. PAYAL: शुक्रिया दीदी.
3. DIDI: तैयारी कैसी हुई?
4. PAYAL: ठीक ही है लेकिन देखते हैं कैसा होता है.
5. DIDI: तुम ठीक हो?
6. PAYAL: वैसे ठीक हूँ बस थोड़ी सी घबराहट हो रही है.
7. DIDI: ज़रूर अच्छा ही होगा.

ENGLISH

1. DIDI: Hello Payal? Best of luck for tomorrow's exam.
2. PAYAL: Thanks Didi (addressing elder sister).
3. DIDI: How has the preparation gone?
4. PAYAL: Okay but let's see how it goes.
5. DIDI: Are you feeling all right?

CONT'D OVER

6. PAYAL: I'm fine, just a little nervous.
7. DIDI: It'll go well I'm sure.

ROMANIZATION

1. DIDI: haLo paayaL? kaL ke pariiksaa ke Lie subhkaamNaaen.
2. PAYAL: sukriyaa DiiDii.
3. DIDI: taiyaari kaiSii huii?
4. PAYAL: thiik hii hai LekIN DekhTen hain kaiSaa hoTaa hai.
5. DIDI: Tum thiik ho?
6. PAYAL: vaiSe thiik huun baS THodii Sii ghabRaahat ho rahii hai.
7. DIDI: zaruur acchaa hii hogaa.

VOCABULARY

Hindi	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
घबराहट	ghabraahat	nervousness	noun	female
ज़रूर	zaruur	definitely, certainly, surely	adverb	
कल	kal	yesterday/ tomorrow	noun	female

परीक्षा	pariiksaa	test	noun	masculine
तैयारी	Taiyaarii	preparation	noun	female
ठीक	thiik	fine, good	adjective	male
देखते हैं	DekhTen hain	let's see, we'll see	phrase	
थोड़ी सी	thodii sii	a little	adjective	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

घबराहट की कोई कारण नहीं है ghabrahat ki koi kaaran Nahii hai. "There's no reason to be nervous."	हम फिरसे ज़रूर मिलेंगे ham phirSe zaruur miLeNge. "We will definitely meet again."
मुझे कल से सर्दी हो गयी. mujhe kaL Se SarDii ho gayii. "I caught a cold yesterday."	कल छुट्टी है kaL chutti hai. "Tomorrow is a holiday."
कल मेरी परीक्षा थी। Kal meree parichhya thee. "Yesterday was my exam."	हमारी परीक्षा दो हफ्तों में है hamaarii pariikshaa Do haphTon mein hai. "Our exam is in two weeks."
वह विद्यार्थी एक परीक्षा दे रहा है। vah viDyaarTHii ek pariiksaa De rahaa hai. The student is giving an exam	हमने खेल के लिए बहुत तैयारी की hamNe kheL ke Lie bahuT Taiyaarii ki. "We practiced a lot for the game."
ये सोफ़ा घर के लिए ठीक है ye Sofaa ghar ke Lie thiik hai. "This couch is perfect for the house."	देखते हैं कौन जीतता है DekhTen hai kauN jiiT-Taa hai. "Let's see who wins."

थोड़ी सी चाए रह गयी है THodi Sii caae reh gayii hai. There's a little bit of tea left.	चाय में थोड़ी सी अदरक डाल दो। chaaye mein thodi si aDrak daal Do Put a little ginger in the tea.
--	--

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

तैयारी *Taiyaarii* is a noun that means "preparation." It's most commonly used with the verbs करना *karNaa* meaning "to do" in the active voice, or होना *hoNaa* meaning "to be/happen" in the passive voice or when saying "could do" rather than "did."

For example:

1. तुमने तैयारी की?
TumNe Taiyaarii kii?
"Did you prepare?"
2. तुम्हारी तैयारी हुई?
Tumhaari Taiyaari huii?
"Could you prepare? or Is your preparation done?"

देखते है *DekhTen hai* means "Let's see." It is a common phrase used in Hindi in two very common ways:

1. When suggesting that the future events are out of one's control, "Let's see what happens." In the dialogue, we had:

Didi: आप को लगता है की आप ये गेम जीत सकते हैं?
aap ko LagTaa hai kii ye gem aap jiiT SakTe hain?
"Do you think you can win this game?"

Payal: हमने पूरी तैयारी की है. आगे देखते हैं क्या होता है.
hamNe puurii Taiyaarii kii hai. aage DekhTen hain kyaa hoTaa hai.

"We have prepared fully. Beyond that, let's see what happens."

2. When challenging someone, such as in "Let's see who wins."

In the dialogue, we had:

Didi: मुझे नहीं लगता की तुम ये बना पाओगे.

mujhe Nahiin LagTaa kii Tum ye baNaa paaoge.

"I don't think you'll be able to make this."

Payal: देखते हैं.

DekhTen hain.

"We'll see."

ठीक *thiik* means "right, fine and is very commonly used, especially when responding to "how are you?" It is used as "right" in a moral sense, when talking about what is right or wrong to do.

For example:

1. ये ठीक नहीं है.

ye thiik Nahiin hai.

"This isn't right (moral)."

2. आप ठीक तो है ना?

aap thiik To hai Naa?

"Are you alright?"

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is How to Talk About Events Using the Verb होना *hoNaa*

Meaning "to happen."

देखते है कैसा होता है

DekhTe hai kaiSa hoTaa hai.

"Let's see how it goes."

The verb होना *hoNaa* means "to be" and "to happen" and is used to talk about events in Hindi.

The following are the simple tenses of this verb, and their uses and meaning.

Infinitive: होना *hoNaa* "to happen"

Past Tense: हुआ/हुई/हुए *huaa/huii/hue*: "happened" (masculine/feminine/plural, neutral)

For example:

1. बरसात हुई थी
barSaaT huii THii.
"It had rained."
2. बहुत साल पहले हुआ था
bahuT SaaL pahLe huaa THaa.
"[It] happened many years ago."

Present Tense: होता/होती/होते है *hoTaa/hoTii/hoTe hai*: "happens" (masculine/feminine/plural, neutral)

हो रहा/रही/रहे हैं *ho rahaa/rahii/rahen hai*: "is happening" (masculine/feminine/plural, neutral)

For example:

1. हर हफ्ते ऐसा होता है.
har haphTe aiSaa hoTaa hai
"This happens every week."
2. बारिश हो रही है.
baaris ho rahii hai
"It is raining."

Future Tense: होगा/होगी/होंगे *hogaa/hogii/hoNge*: "will happen" (masculine/feminine/plural, neutral)

For example:

1. अब क्या होगा?
ab kyaa hogaa?
"What will happen now?"

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Education in India

Topics such as children's education, exams, grades and performance are shared with the extended family and friends, and discussed openly and commonly. Often the exam results for students in high school are treated like a common family responsibility and concern in middle class families. The pressure to perform well academically is very high in most Indian families, as education is banked on as the key investment in one's future. There are two extremely crucial examinations that take place in the 10th and 12th years of schooling, called boards exams, which are severely competitive and the cause of intense pressure on students and their families.

Since grades are looked at comparatively, getting high grades often is not enough to enroll in a school of your choice. Where you place in state or national rankings by total score is also important. Universities look at relative score for accepting students, and often have additional entrance examinations. The best ranking students tend to opt for engineering programs such as in the Indian Institute of Technology, known as IIT. The IIT is ranked very high for engineering studies world over. In India the consensus is that if you study at IIT your career is secured for life. This may not be completely correct since performance while at IIT also matters, but the competition to enter IIT is incredibly high and it is an intense process.

LESSON NOTES

Beginner S1 #6

What Would You Like to Eat for Lunch in India?

CONTENTS

- 2 Hindi
- 2 English
- 3 Romanization
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 6 Grammar
- 9 Cultural Insight

6

HINDI

1. CASHIER: आप क्या लेंगे?
2. CUSTOMER: तीन चिकन सैंडविच और दो वेज सैंडविच दीजिये, और चार कोल्ड कॉफ़ी, एक कोक, कितना हुआ?
3. CASHIER: तीन चिकन सैंडविच, दो वेज सैंडविच, चार कोल्ड कॉफ़ी और एक कोक. एक हज़ार एक सौ दस रुपये.
4. CUSTOMER: लीजिये एक हज़ार एक सौ दस.
5. CASHIER: आपका ऑर्डर कुछ ही देर में टेबल पे ले आएँगे. कोक में बर्फ़ लेंगे?
6. CUSTOMER: हाँ लेकिन कम करके.

ENGLISH

1. CASHIER: What would you like?
2. CUSTOMER: Three chicken sandwiches and two vegetable sandwiches, and four cold coffees, and one Coke. How much is that?
3. CASHIER: Three chicken sandwiches, two vegetable sandwiches, four cold coffees, and a Coke. One thousand one hundred and ten rupees.
4. CUSTOMER: Here you go, one thousand one hundred and ten rupees.

CONT'D OVER

5. CASHIER: We'll bring your order over to your table in a bit. Would you like ice in your Coke?
6. CUSTOMER: Yes but not a lot.

ROMANIZATION

1. CASHIER: aap kya Lenge?
2. CUSTOMER: TiiN cikaN SaiNdwic aur Do vej SaiNdwic, aur caar koLd kaufii, ek kok, kiTNaa huua?
3. CASHIER: TiiN cikaN SaiNdwic, Do vej SaiNdwic, caar koLd kaufii aur ek kok. ek hazaar ek Sau DaS rupaye.
4. CUSTOMER: Liijiye ek hazaar ek Sau DaS.
5. CASHIER: aapka order kuch hii Der mein table pe Le aaenGe. kok mein barf LeNge?
6. CUSTOMER: haan Lekin kam karke

VOCABULARY

Hindi	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
बर्फ	barf	ice	noun	feminine
लेना	Lena	to take or buy	verb	
कितना	kiTnaa	how much	adverb	

हज़ार	hazaar	thousand	numeral	
सौ	Sau	hundred	numeral	
दस	Das	ten	noun	masculine
कुछ	kuch	some	adverb	
लेकिन	lekin	but	conjunction	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

पानी फ्रीज़र में है, बर्फ अभी जमा नहीं paaNii friizar mein hai, barf abhi jamaa Nahiin. The water is in the freezer, and the ice hasn't formed yet.	वे क्रेडिट कार्ड नहीं लेते। ve kredit kard nahi lete hai They don't take credit cards.
लेना और देना। lena aur dena Give and take.	यह जूता कितने का है? yah jooTaa kiTne kaa hai? How much are these shoes?
तुम्हें कितनी किताबें चाहिएँ? Tumhen kiTni kiTaben chaahiyen? How many books do you want?	मैंने एक हज़ार रुपये का एक टी शर्ट खरीदा। mainey ek hazaar rupye ka ek tee-shirt khareeda I bought a T-shirt for 1000 rupees.
कृपया दो सौ किताबें दीजिये। kripyaa Do sau kiTaben Dijiye Two hundred books please!	तुम्हारे हाथों की दस उंगलियाँ हैं। Tumhare haaTHon kii Das oongliyaan hain You have ten fingers.

कृपया फ्राइंग पैन में कुछ सब्जियों डालें। kripya fraaying pan mein kuch sabziyaan daalen Please put some vegetables in the frying pan.	कुछ लोगों के शौक काफी महंगे होते हैं। kuch logon kay shauk kaafi mehangay hote hain Some people have very expensive tastes.
लेकिन यह सच नहीं है। Lekin yeh sac naheen hai. But this is not true.	मैं खुश हूँ, लेकिन मैं और खुश होना चाहती हूँ।(female) Main khush hoon, lekin main aur khus honaa chaahatee hoon. I am happy but I want to be happier.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

लेंगे *LeNge* means "will take/have" and is a future tense of the verb **लेना** *LeNaa* meaning "to take/have." This is used very often for buying, so that when visiting a store or shop, passing by a vendor, both seller and customer will refer to buying as taking/having.

For example,

- आप क्या लेंगे?
aap kyaa Lenge?
"What will you have?"

This is used even outside the context of a shop or market.

For example:

- हम जल्दी ही नई घर लेंगे
ham jaLDii hii Naii ghar LeNge
"Were going to buy a new house soon."

कुछ *kuch* means "few" or "some" to describe a small amount. For amounts that can be

counted it means "few," such as in "कुछ किताबें *kuch kiTaab*," meaning "few books." For substances that cannot be counted *kuch* means some, such as in "कुछ वक्त *kuch vakT*," meaning some time. It can also mean "something."

For example:

1. घर पे कुछ लोग आए हुए हैं।
ghar pe kuch Log aae hue hain.
"We have a few people over at our house."
2. कुछ मदत चाहिए थी।
kuch maDaT caahie THii.
"I need some help."
3. कुछ खा लो।
kuch khaa Lo.
"Eat something."

कितना *kiTNaa* means "how" but only for quantity, so more explicitly it means "how much."

This is used for asking measurable quantity and price. It is also used in exclamatory sentences, so that "how" becomes "so."

For example:

1. कितना गरम है?
kiTNaa garam hai?
"How hot is it?" (measurement)
2. कितने का है?
kiTNe kaa hai?
"How much is it for?" (price)
3. कितनी बड़ी बात है
kiTNii badii baaT hai
"That's so great"

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Using Numbers for Object Count and Price in Hindi

तीन चिकन सैंडविच दो वेज सैंडविच चार कोल्ड कॉफ़ी और एक कोक। एक हज़ार एक सौ दस रुपये।

Tiin cikeN SaiNdwic, Do vej SaiNdwic, caar koLd kaufii aur ek kok. ek hazaar ek Sau DaS rupiye

"3 chicken sandwiches, 2 vegetarian sandwiches, 4 cold coffees and one Coke. 1,110 rupees please."

In stating regular objects and price, normal numbers are used simply.

For example:

दो चाए *Do caae (chai)* - "two tea" (cups of)

पांचसौ (*paacSau*) - "500" (rupees)

When numbers are used for counting objects, the corresponding noun changes when in plural, in the following ways:

I. If the noun ends with an *aa* vowel in the singular, it becomes *e* in the plural.

For example एक घंटा *ek ghaNtaa* meaning "one hour," and एक अंडा *ek aNdaa* meaning "one egg" become चार घंटे *chaar ghaNte* ("4 hours") and दो अंडे *Do aNde* ("2 eggs").

II. If the noun ends with a *u* vowel in the singular, an *e* vowel is added in the plural.

For example एक बहू *ek bahuu* meaning "one daughter-in-law," will become तीन बहुएं *Tiin bahuuen* when it's three daughters-in-law.

III. When the counted object has *kaa* ("of"), it will change to *ke* when plural.

For example एक गेंदे का फूल *ek gainde ka phool* meaning "one marigold flower," becomes दस गेंदे के फूल *daS gainde ke phool* meaning "ten marigold flowers."

Also other number names over 10:

20: बीस *biiS*

30: तीस *TiiS*

40: चालीस *caaLiiS*

50: पंचास *pacaaS*

60: साट *Saat*

70: सत्तर *SaTTar*

80: अस्सी *aSSi*

90: नब्बे *Nabbai*

100: सौ/एकसौ *Sau/ek Sau*

1000: हज़ार *hazaar*

100,000: लाख *Laakh (lakh)*

100,00,000: करोड़ *kror (crore)*

Unlike other languages where every number name after ten is a combination of the number names for 1-9 and the 10-90s, in Hindi, every number actually has a different number name until 100. After 100 the number names repeat, and the multiples of 100 have different names.

For example, 11-20:

11: *gyaarah*

12: *baarah*

13: *Teraah*

14: *cauDah*

15: *paNDraah*

16: *SoLaa*

17: *SaTrah*

18: *athrah*

19: *uNiS*

20: *biiS*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Vegetarianism

For Indians, being vegetarian is a common phenomenon. This practice cuts across religion and language group. Thus at all fast food outlets, cafés and restaurants there are vegetarian options available, and a "veg sandwich" commonly accompanies the "chicken sandwich" option. In the state of Gujarat most people are vegetarian, also a large number of Hindu Tamils (from the state of Tamil Nadu) tend to be vegetarian. Red meats are rare but these are consumed by specific groups and thus sold separately. Many groups will cite religion as the reason for vegetarianism, however it is clear among Indians that even traditional religious practices are contrary within the same religion, thus some food rituals are different even from household to household. In some Hindu families, people don't eat meat on Mondays, in other families it may be Friday or any other day of the week depending on which Hindu God they worship. In the western states, during the festival of Navaratri people do not eat meat, whereas in West Bengal, meat is specially cooked for the same festival. Similarly, while Punjab is known for having rich and spicy meat dishes, many followers of the Sikh religion in Punjab are vegetarian. Thus while vegetarianism is common, there is no hard and fast rule for who will be vegetarian.

LESSON NOTES

Beginner S1 #7

Scheduling an Appointment in Hindi

CONTENTS

- 2 Hindi
- 2 English
- 3 Romanization
- 4 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 7 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

#7

HINDI

1. RECEPTIONIST: हेलो तलवार क्लिनिक
ST:
2. CALLER: हेलो मेरा नाम कनिका है. रविवार की अपॉइंटमेंट लेनी है, सुबह
में समय होगा?
3. RECEPTIONIST: इस रविवार के साढ़े ग्यारह बजे को आप आ सकते हैं.
ST:
4. CALLER: ठीक है, ये समय को आप कनिका शर्मा के नाम से पक्का कर
दीजिये फिर.
5. RECEPTIONIST: हाँ जी. आप क्या पहले यहाँ आई हैं?
ST:
6. CALLER: हाँ, पिछले महीने.
7. RECEPTIONIST: ठीक है तो आप क्लिनिक की कार्ड भी लेकर आईएगा.
ST:

ENGLISH

1. RECEPTIONIST: Hello, this is Talwar Clinic.

CONT'D OVER

2. CALLER: Hello, my name is Kanika. I would like an appointment for Sunday. Is there any time in the morning?
3. RECEPTIONIST: You can come in at 11:30 a.m. this Sunday.
4. CALLER: That's fine. Please put me down for that time, by the name Kanika Sharma.
5. RECEPTIONIST: Alright. Have you come in to the clinic previously?
6. CALLER: Yes, last month.
7. RECEPTIONIST: All right, then please bring the clinic's registration card with you.

ROMANIZATION

1. RECEPTIONIST: haLo Talvaar kLiNik.
2. CALLER: haLo meraa Naam kaNikaa hai. ravivaar kii apaueNtmeNt LeNii hai, Subah mein Samay hogaa?
3. RECEPTIONIST: iS ravivaar ke Saade gyaaraah baje ko aap aa SakTe hain.
4. CALLER: thiik hai, ye Samay ko aap kaNikaa sarmaa ke Nam Se pakkaa kar Diijiye phir.
5. RECEPTIONIST: haan jii. aap kyaa pahLe yahaan aaii hain?
6. CALLER: haan, pichLe mahiiNe.

CONT'D OVER

7. RECEPTIONIST: thiik hai To aap kLiNik kii kaard bhii Lekar aaiiegaa.

VOCABULARY

Hindi	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
रविवार	ravivaar	Sunday	noun	masculine
सुबह	Subah	morning	noun	feminine
समय	samay	time	noun	masculine
साढ़े ग्यारह	Saade gyaaraah	half-past eleven	phrase	
बजे	baje	time, o'clock	noun, adverb	
पक्का	pakkaa	confirmed	verb	masculine
पिछले	pichLe	last	adverb	
महीने	mahine	month	noun	masculine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

मैं रविवार को बारबेक्यू करना पसंद करती हूँ। main ravivaar ko baarbekyu karnaa pasand karTi hoon I like to barbecue on Sundays.	रविवार के दिन ज़्यादातर दफ्तर बंद रहते हैं। Ravivar ke Din zyaDaTar DafTar band rehTe hain Mostly offices are closed on Sundays.
---	---

हमारा स्टोर कल सुबह दोबारा खुलेगा humara store kal subah doobara khulegga Our stores will open again tomorrow morning.	क्या आप सुबह जल्दी उठना पसंद करते हैं? kyaa aap Subah jaLDii uthNaa paSaND karTe hain? Do you like getting up early in the morning?
उन लोगों ने काम पर जाने के लिए सुबह सफ़र किया। uN Logon Ne kaam par jaaNe le Lie Subah Safar kiyaa. Those people commuted to work in the morning.	आप कितने समय से हिंदी पढ़ रहे हैं? aap kiTne samay se hinDii paDH rahe hain? How long have you been studying Hindi?
समय तेज़ी से बदल रहा है। samay Tezii se baDal raha hai Times are changing fast.	जाने का समय हो गया। jaane kaa samay ho gayaa It's time to go.
हम साढ़े ग्यारह बजे लौटेंगे. ham Saade gyaarah baje LauteNge. We'll be back at half-past eleven.	सात बजे हैं। Saat baje hain. It is seven o'clock.
तीन बजे हैं। Teen baje hain. It's three o'clock.	मुझे पक्का नहीं पता है mujhe pakkaa Nahiin paTaa hai. I don't know for sure.
मुझे पिछले हफ्ते सर्दी हो गई। mujhe pichale hafte sarDii ho gae "I caught a cold last week."	एक महीने से। ek mahine se For 1 month.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

सुबह *Subah* means "morning." It combines with the verb होना *hoNaa*, meaning "to be," as well as the verb हो जाना *ho jaaNaa*, meaning "to become" or "to turn into." It always comes before the verb in the sentence, even if not directly preceding it.

For example:

1. उठ जाओ, सुबह हो गयी है.
uth jaaO Subah ho gayii hai.
"Wake up, it's morning (has become)."
2. अच्छी सुबह है
acchii Subah hai.
"It's a good morning."

For phrases such as "during morning," सुबह *Subah* is combined with के वक्त *ke vakT* ("time of") and में *mein* ("in").

For example:

1. सुबह के वक्त गर्मी नहीं है
Subah ke vakT garmii Nahiin hai.
"It's not hot in the morning."
2. सुबह में काम ख़तम करलो
Subah mein kaam khaTam karLo.
"Finish your work in the morning."

पक्का *pakkaa* means "sure," "confirm," or "certain" and functions as a verb participle. It is used with verbs होना *hoNaa* ("to be") and करना *karNaa* ("to do").

Example phrases:

पक्का होना *pakkaa hoNaa* - "to be sure"

पक्का करना *pakkaa karNaa* - "to confirm," or "to fix"

पक्का पता होना *pakkaa paTaa hai* - "know with certainty"

पक्की खबर है *pakkii khabar hai* - "It's confirmed information."

For example:

1. ये डील पक्का करदो
ye diiL pakkaa karDo.
"Confirm and conclude the deal."
2. ये कब हुआ हमें पक्का पता नहीं
ye kab huaa hamen pakkaa paTaa Nahiin.
"We don't know for sure when it happened."

पिछले *pichLe* is an adverb meaning "previous" and "last." *pichLe* always precedes a noun that gives a unit of time.

[*पिछले pichLe*] ["time"]: e.g. पिछले हफ्ते *pichLe haphTe* - "last week"

पिछला *pichLaa* (masculine): पिछला साल बुरा गया *pichLaa SaaL buraa gayaa* - "Last year didn't go well."

पिछली *pichLii* (feminine): पिछली बार देर हो गयी थी *pichLi baar Der ho gayii THii* - "I got delayed the last time."

पिछले *pichLe* (neutral) : हम पिछले महीने मिले थे *ham pichLe mahiiNe miLe The* - "We met last month."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Asking about Time in Hindi Using समय *Samay*, Meaning "time."

रविवार की अपॉइंटमेंट लेनी है, सुबह में समय होगा?

ravivaar kii apoiNtmeNt LeNii hai, Subahe me Samay hogaa?

"I would like to make an appointment for Sunday. Is there any time available in the morning?"

समय *Samay* means "time," both in the larger figurative sense and in the immediate material sense.

For example:

1. समय क्या है?
Samay kyaa hai?
"What's the time?"
2. दिन के समय आना
DiN ke Samay aaNaa
"Come during the daytime."

वक्त *vakT* is another word for "time" or "moment." वक्त *vakT* is used more for referring to fate as well.

आपका बहुत बुरा वक्त चल रहा है *aapka bahuT buraa vakT caL rahaa hai*. Literally, "Your bad time is going on." It means, "You're going through an unlucky phase."

In Hindi, there is much use of ideas about fate, fortune, destiny, luck, and things being auspicious and blessed, even in the most irreligious of discussions. Thus, the words समय *Samay* and वक्त *vakT*, along with an adjective such as "right" and "wrong" or "good" and "bad," can both be used for talking about good and bad experiences, as well as lucky and unlucky, fated and ill-fated.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Measuring Time

Time in the short-term—seconds, minutes, hours, days, weeks, months, and years—has been measured and understood in the way Western traditions do it for many thousands of years. That method is in relation to the movement of the sun. However, there is another layer of time. Also, years have different cycles which are tied to planetary movements. Over hundreds of years, there is a concept of different eras (*kaaL*) marked by the patterns of unfolding events in human and natural history. Seasons, for example, are tied to the sun, the moon, and the planets, as are minutes and hours.

The word *subh* means "auspicious" and is used a lot in India. Communities engaging in business, for example, look for an auspicious time to start new enterprises, which depends on the movement of planets and stars. This is partially why the traditional Indian calendars have been lunar—a mix of the material and the spiritual. Traditional Indian calendars also have six seasons which are closely tied to the movement of the sun and dramatic changes that occur in plants and animals. In Hindi, these are called *baSaNT* ("spring"); *griisma* ("summer"); *varsaa* ("monsoon"); *sarad*; *hemaNT*; and *sisir* ("winter").

LESSON NOTES

Beginner S1 #8

A Special Hindi Request

CONTENTS

- 2 Hindi
- 2 English
- 3 Romanization
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 7 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

8

HINDI

1. DELIVERY नमस्ते दीदी, दूध ले लीजिये.
STAFF:
2. LADY: हाँ इस बर्तन में दे दीजिये.
3. DELIVERY जी। लीजिये, आपका दूध.
STAFF:
4. LADY: ये रहे आपके पैसे. अगले तीन दिन हम घर में नहीं होंगे तो तीन दिन बाद आईएगा.
5. DELIVERY तीन दिन, तो शनिवार से वापस आऊं?
STAFF:
6. LADY: जी, शनिवार से आईए.

ENGLISH

1. DELIVERY Hello, please take your milk.
STAFF:
2. LADY: Yes, please pour it into this bowl.
3. DELIVERY Okay, here it is.
STAFF:

CONT'D OVER

4. LADY: Here is the money. We won't be at home the next three days, so please come again after three days.
5. DELIVERY STAFF: Three days, so should I come back on Saturday?
6. LADY: Yes, please come again on Saturday.

ROMANIZATION

1. DELIVERY STAFF: NamaSTe Diidii, DuuDh Le Liijiye.
2. LADY: haan iS barTaN mein De Diijiye.
3. DELIVERY STAFF: jii ye Liijiye aapkaa DuuDh.
4. LADY: ye rahe aapke paiSe. agLe TiIN DiN ham ghar mein Nahiin hoNge To TiIN DiN baaD aaiiegaa.
5. DELIVERY STAFF: TiIN DiN, To saNivaar Se vaapaS aaun?
6. LADY: jii saNivaar Se aaie.

VOCABULARY

Hindi	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
वापस	vvaapaS	return, back	adverb	

दूध	Doodh	milk	noun	masculine
बर्तन	barTaN	pot, bowl (steel containers)	noun	masculine
पैसे	paiSe	money, coins	noun	masculine
अगले	agLe	next	preposition	
घर	ghar	home, house	noun	masculine
नहीं होना	Nahiin hoNaa	to not be	verb	
बाद	baaD	after, later	adverb	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

कल वापस आइए. kaL vaapas aaie. "Please come back tomorrow."	दूध जल्दी पिलो DuuDH jaLDii piiLo. "Drink your milk quickly."
मैं रोज शाम को गर्म दूध पीती हूँ। main roj shaam ko garm Doodh piiTii hoon I always have hot milk in the evening.	बड़े बर्तन में चावल है. bade barTaN mein caavaL hai. "The rice is in the big container."
वह बर्तन दस साल पुराना है। vah barTan Das saal puraana hai That pot is ten years old.	मेरे पैसे खतम हो गए. mere paiSe khaTam ho gae. "I've run out of money."

तुम मुझे पैसे उधार दे दो और मैं तुम्हें ब्याज के साथ वापस कर दूँगा। Tum mujhe paisay udhar De Do aur mai Tumhe byaaj ke saath vaapas kar dunga Lend me the money, and I will pay you back with interest.	अगले हफ्ते ये तैयार हो जाएगा. agLe haphTe ye Taiyaar ho jaaegaa. "It'll be ready by next week."
मेरा घर इस रास्ते पे है meraa ghar iS raaSTe pe hai. "My house is on this road."	चश्मा घर पे है. casmaa ghar pe hai. "My glasses are at home."
मेरे पिताजी घर लौटते समय बाजार से सब्जियाँ खरिदते हैं। mere piTajii GHar lautaTe samay baajar se sabjiyan khareeDate hain My father buys vegetables at the market while returning home.	मैं रोज शाम आठ बजे तक घर पहुँच जाती हूँ। main roj SHaam aaTH baje Tak GHar pahunCH jaaTii hoon I reach home by 8 every evening.
वो घर पे नहीं है. vo ghar pe Nahiin hai. "He/she is not at home."	दस मिनट बाद फ़ोन कीजिए DaS miNat baaD foN kiijiye. Please call after ten minutes.
हम तीन दिन बाद मिलेंगे. ham TiiN DiN baaD miLenge. We will meet after three days.	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

अगले (*agLe*) means "next" or "coming" and is a preposition used for time, placed before a noun.

अगला/अगली/अगले *agLaa / agLii / agLe* : are the masculine / feminine / plural forms.

The plural form is also used for units of time such as year, month, week, day, hour, or minute, especially if they are in the plural.

For example:

1. अगला मौका नहीं छोड़ूंगा
agLaa maukaa Nahiin choduuNgaa.
"I won't waste the next opportunity." (masculine)
2. अगली बार जल्दी आना
agLii baar jaLDii aaNaa.
"Come early next time." (feminine)
3. अगले साल हम कहीं और होंगे
agLe saaL ham kahiin aur hoNge.
Next year we'll be somewhere else." (unit of time)

बाद (*baaD*) means "after" or "later" and works as a preposition and also as an adverb. The word itself comes after the time noun, sometimes directly after it, or sometimes following a verb, but also before the main action verb of the sentence.

For example:

1. चार साल बाद मिलें है.
caar SaaL baaD miLen hai.
"They have met after four years."
2. चार साल बीतने के बाद मिल रहे हैं.
caar SaaL biiTNe ke baaD miL rahen hain.
"They are meeting after four years have passed."

नहीं होना (*Nahiin hoNaa*) means "to not be," and there are three general uses of this phrase.

1. To not exist, e.g. यहाँ हाती नहीं होते (*yahaan haaTii Nahiin hoTe*) - "There aren't any elephants here."
2. To not be or act, e.g. इतनी ज़िद्दी नहीं होना चाहिए (*iTNii ziDDii Nahiin hoNaa caahie*) - "It's not good to be so stubborn."
3. To not be present, e.g. वो अपने कमरे में नहीं है (*vo apNe kamre mein Nahiin hai*) - "He's not in his room."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Asking Others to Come Using आईएगा *aaiegaa*, meaning, "please come."

जी, शनिवार से आईए.

jii saNivaar Se aaie.

"Yes, please come again on Saturday."

The word आना *aaNaa* means "to come," and आईये *aaie* addressed to a person means "come" as an imperative verb. This becomes आईएगा *aaiegaa*, which is the most formal form of an instruction, so it means something that is between a suggestion and a command and works as a request that's closest to "please come" in English.

For example:

1. तीन दिन बाद आईएगा *T*
iiN DiN baaD aaiegaa
"Please come again after three days."
2. अगले तीन दिन मत आईएगा
agle TiiN DiN maT aaiegaa
"Please don't come for the next three days."

3. जब चाहे आईएगा

jab caahe aaiegaa

"Please come whenever you like."

In common speech, this is the most formal way to request, but in impersonal situations, such as in offices, government services, banks, etc., verbs in this tense may be combined with कृपया *kripayaa*, meaning "please" to make detached instructions, such as:

कृपया करके दो बजे के बाद आईयेगा (*kripayaa karke Do baje ke baaD aaiiyegaa*) - "Please come after two p.m."

In regular correspondence, the Hindi word for "please" does get used in the same way. *Kripaya*, meaning "please," adds an aspect of detachedness that is not normal for direct person-to-person interaction.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

The Delivery Staff

Traditionally in urban and rural places, families would get milk delivered directly to their house by individuals who owned small family businesses selling milk. Milk would get delivered daily and to customers' homes early in the morning. In recent times other alternatives have emerged in towns and cities that don't require those buying milk to get it directly from the farmer or his family, and instead milk can be purchased from designated milk storage units, and more recently in packages in stores. However, this custom is still prevalent in many areas, as is the iconic image of a milkman (*DooDHvaaLaa*) setting out early morning on his bicycle, with cans of milk strapped on ready for his milk round.

LESSON NOTES

Beginner S1 #9

Is This Indian Postcard Yours?

CONTENTS

- 2 Hindi
- 2 English
- 3 Romanization
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 7 Grammar
- 9 Cultural Insight

9

HINDI

1. A: नमस्ते, ये आपकी पोस्टकार्ड हमारे पास आ गयी थी. ये आप ही की है ना?
2. B: अरे हाँ, ये मेरी ही है. ले आने के लिए शुक्रिया.
3. A: नहीं कोई बात नहीं. हम समझ नहीं पा रहे थे की ये कहाँ से आया.
4. B: जी वो मेरी दोस्त अभी यूक्रेन में है, उस ही ने भेजी है. वहाँ की तस्वीर है.
5. A: अच्छा. बहुत खूबसूरत शहर लगती है. आप गयी हैं?
6. B: जी नहीं. मेरी बचपन की दोस्त है जो वहाँ घुमने गयी है.

ENGLISH

1. A: Hello, your postcard came to our house by mistake. This is yours, right?
2. B: Oh yes, this is mine. Thank you for bringing it over.
3. A: No, not at all. We weren't able to figure out where it came from.
4. B: My friend is in Ukraine. She has sent it. This photo is from there.

CONT'D OVER

5. A: Okay. Looks like a beautiful town. Have you been there?
6. B: No, it's my childhood friend who's traveling there on her own.

ROMANIZATION

1. A: NamaSTe, ye aapkii poStkaard hamaare paaS aa gayii THii. ye aaphii kii hai Naa?
2. B: are haan, ye merii hii hai. Le aaNe ke Lie sukriyaa.
3. A: Nahiin koi baaT Nahiin. ham Samajh Nahiin paa rahe THe kii ye kahaan Se aayaa.
4. B: jii vo merii DoST abhii yuukreN mein hai, uS hii Ne bhejii hai. vahaan kii TaSviir hai.
5. A: acchaa. bahuT khuubSuuraT sahar LagTii hai. aap gayii hain?
6. B: jii Nahiin. merii bacpaN kii DoST hai jo vahaan ghumNe gayii hai.

VOCABULARY

Hindi	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
अरे	are	Oh!	interjection	
ले आना	Le aaNaa	to bring	verb	
समझ	Samajh	understanding, comprehension	noun	female

खूबसूरत	khuubSuuraT	beautiful	adjective	
कहाँ	kahaan	where	adverb	
दोस्त	DoST	friend	noun	male
भेजना	BHejnaa	to send	verb	
तस्वीर	Tasveer	picture, photo, painting, portrait	noun	feminine
बचपन	bachpan	childhood, infancy	noun	masculine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

अरे हाँ, मुझे याद आया! are haan, mujhe yaaD aayaa! "Oh yes, I remember!"	मैं अपने साथ ले आई. main apNe SaaTH Le aaii. "I brought it with me."
मेरे समझ में ये सही है. mere Samajh mein ye Sahii hai. "To my understanding, this is correct."	बहुत खूबसूरत जगह है. bahuT khuubSuuraT jagah hai. It's a very beautiful place.
ये साड़ी कहाँ से खरीदी? ye Saadii kahaan Se khariiDii? Where did you buy this sari?	आपने हिंदी कहाँ से सीखी? aapne hinDii kahaan se seeKHi? Where did you learn Hindi?
आप कहाँ रहते हैं? aap kahan rehTe hain? Where do you live?	मेरे सारे दोस्त मुंबई में रहते हैं. mere Saare DoST mumbai mein rahTe hain. "All my friends live in Mumbai."

मैं ने आपको चिट्ठी भेजी है। mai Ne aapko citthi bhejii hai. "I have sent you a letter."	मैं अपनी बहन को यह पत्र भेजना चाहती हूँ। main apNii bahaN ko yah paTra bhejNaa caahTii huun. I would like to send this letter to my sister.
मैं इसे कल भेजना चाहती हूँ। main ise kal BHejnaa CHahTii hoon I would like to send this tomorrow.	ये मेरी माँ की तस्वीर है। ye merii maa kii TaSviir hai. "This is a photo of my mother."
यह तस्वीर बहुत पुरानी है। Yah Tasveer bahuT purani hai This is a very old picture.	मैंने किसी दूसरे शहर में अपना बचपन बिताया। maine kisi Doosre shahar mein apna bachpan biTaaya I spent my childhood in another city.
यह मेरे बचपन की तस्वीर है। yeh mere bachpan ki Tasveer hai This is my childhood picture.	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

समझ *Samajh*, meaning "comprehension," is used in this dialogue as a noun, but it functions both as a noun and verb (समझना *SamajhNaa* - "to understand" or "to get it").

1. Noun: **समझ** *Samajh* is used with particles such as **में** *mein* ("in") and **के** *ke* ("of") and with the verb **आना** *aaNaa* ("to come") in the following ways:

- ["my"/"your"/"their"] **समझ में** *Samajh mein*: "in my/your/their understanding"

- ["my"/"your"/"their"] समझ के *Samajh ke baahaar*: beyond "my/your/their comprehension"

समझ आना *Samajh aaNaa*: "to comprehend."

2. Verb: समझना *SamajhNaa* is used as a verb for understanding and is closest in meaning to "to get it," because there is a hint of a more emotional aspect to understanding in the verb form.

For example:

1. मुझे वो सब समझ नहीं आता
mujhe vo Sab Samajh Nahiin aaTaa
"I don't care for those things."
2. तुम नहीं समझोगी
Tum Nahiin Samjhogii
"You won't get it."

दोस्त *DoST* means is the most commonly used word in Hindi for "friend." The word itself is masculine, however, it is used for both male and female friends. The way the gender of the person is distinguished is with the pronouns that precede it. The "my"/"your"/"their" that comes before *DoST* will show whether the friend is a male or female person.

For example:

1. आपकी दोस्त आई थी.
aapkii DoST aai THii (female friend)
"Your friend had come."
2. आपका दोस्त आया था.
aapkaa DoST aayaa THaa (male friend)
"Your friend had come."

Synonyms of "friend" that are commonly used:

सहेली (*SaheLii*) - "female friend"

मित्र (*miTr*) - "male friend"

तस्वीर *TaSviir* means "photo," "picture," or "image," but it is most commonly used for "photograph." Depending on which type of image is being talked about, the verb will change. When talking about photographs, the verb used is लेना *LeNaa*, which means "to take," and when talking about drawn or painted images, the verb used is बनाना *baNaaNaa*, which means "to make."

For example:

1. अच्छी तस्वीर ली है.

acchii TaSviir Lii hai

"[You/He/She] have/has taken a good photograph."

2. अच्छी तस्वीर बनाई है.

acchii TaSviir baNaaii hai.

"[You/He/She] have/has made a good picture (drawing/painting/sketch)."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Possessive Prepositions and the Phrase "from there"
Using का/की/के *kaa/kii/ke*, meaning "of."

ये आपही का है ना?

Ye aaphii kaa hai Naa?

"This is yours, right?"

का/की/के *kaa/kii/ke* can be placed next to proper nouns and pronouns alike to show possession. They work in the same manner for people, objects, and places.

The order is thus:

[noun/pronoun] का/की/के *kaa/kii/ke* [object] = object of noun

The object will determine whether का *kaa*, की *kii* or के *ke* is used. The following phrases demonstrate this:

आपका भाई *aapkaa bhaaii*: "your brother" (masculine)

आपकी बहिन *aapkii beheN*: "your sister" (feminine)

आपके दोस्त *aapke DoST*: "your friends" (plural) - sometimes when giving respect to the object, के *ke* can be used instead of का *kaa* and की *kii*, even in the singular. This is in formal occasions.

For example:

1. उनकी कविता अच्छी है
uNkii kaviTaa acchii hai
"His/her poem is nice."
2. घर की हालत खराब है.
ghar kii haaLaT kharaab hai
"The state of the house is terrible."

There are some exceptions to pronouns, so here is a list of all the possessive pronouns:

1. "My": मेरा/मेरी/मेरे *meraa/merii/mere* - all levels of formality.
2. "Our": हमारा/हमारी/हमारे *hamaaraa/hamaarii/hamaare* - all levels of formality.
3. "Your": तेरा/तेरी/तेरे *Teraa/Terii/Tere* (casual) तुम्हारा/तुम्हारी/तुम्हारे *Tumhaaraa/Tumhaarii/Tumhaare* (informal) आपका/आपकी/आपके *aapkaa/aapkii/aapke* (formal).
4. "Their": उनका/उनकी/उनके *uNkaa/uNkii/uNke* - all levels of formality

5. "Her/His": उसका/उसकी/उसके *uSkaa/uSkii/uSke* (casual, informal) उनका/उनकी उनके *uNkaa/uNkii/uNke* (formal)

An additional way in which का/की/के *kaa/kii/ke* is used is to mean "from [place]."

Although the particle से *Se* means "from" normally, these are interchangeable only when talking about the relation of an object from a place or if there is no further action described.

For example, to say, "We brought these fruits from Thailand," से *Se* must be used since the act of bringing is mentioned. Thus, we would say, हम ये फल थाईलैंड से लाए *ham ye phal THaaiLaiNd se Laae*. However, to say, "These fruits are from Thailand," के *ke* can be used. ये थाईलैंड के फल हैं *ye THaaiLaNd ke phal hai*.

For example:

- ये राजस्थान की साड़ी है
ye raajaSTHaaN kii Saadii hai
"This saree is from Rajasthan."
- ये राजस्थान के मशहूर गायक हैं
ye raajaSTHaaN ke mashuur gaayak hain
"He is a famous singer in / from Rajasthan."
- ये राजस्थान के प्रासाद की तस्वीर है.
ye raajaaSTHaaN ke praaSaaD kii TaSviir hai
"This is a photo of a palace in Rajasthan."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Mail in India

The post office is called *daak ghar* in Hindi, and the postman is known as the *daakiyaa*. The postman is traditionally seen riding a bicycle from house to house delivering mail. In older times, the postman would go on foot to deliver mail, sometimes long distances between towns and villages, and he was colloquially called *raaNaar*. There is an old tradition of letter-writing and ancient stories of letters being delivered by domesticated birds which are sometimes romanticized in movies. One famous Hindi song about this is from a movie in the early 1990s in which a young girl sings to a pigeon, asking it to go deliver her first love letter to her lover. The song is known as *Kabootar Ja Ja*, meaning "Go, Pigeon, Go" (pronounced *kabuuTar jaa jaa*).

LESSON NOTES

Beginner S1 #10

A Hindi Invitation

CONTENTS

- 2 Hindi
- 2 English
- 3 Romanization
- 4 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 6 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 7 Grammar
- 9 Cultural Insight

10

HINDI

1. A: अलका, अगले शनिवार को मेरे भाई की मंगनी तै हुई है. तुम अओगीना?
2. B: अगले शनिवार? हाँ ज़रूर. कौन कौन आ रहा है?
3. A: हमारे करीब के रिश्तेदार - चाचा,चाची, मामा, मामी, मौसी, मौसा, और उनके परिवार, फिर - यहाँ के पड़ोसी, और भैया के और मेरे दोस्त.
4. B: अच्छा. मैं बधाई देने ज़रूर आऊंगी. तुम्हारे भाभी के परिवार से कोई नहीं आ रहा?
5. A: अरे हाँ. भाभी की परिवार भी आएगी लेकिन तीन लोग.
6. B: ऐसा क्यूँ?
7. A: उनके रिश्तेदार सब कर्णाटक में रहते हैं तो दूरी कुछ ज़्यादा है.

ENGLISH

1. A: Alka, my brother's engagement ceremony has been fixed for next Saturday. You can come right?
2. B: Next Saturday? Yes, of course I will. Who'll be attending?

CONT'D OVER

3. A: Our close relatives—uncles, aunts, their families, our neighbors here, and my brother's and my friends.
4. B: Okay. I will definitely go to congratulate him. Your brother's fiance's relatives aren't coming?
5. A: Oh yes, they're coming too but only three of them.
6. B: Why is that?
7. A: Their relatives live in Karnataka so the distance is too great to make the trip.

ROMANIZATION

1. A: aLkaa, agLe saNivaar ko mere bhaai kii maNgNii Tai huii hai. Tum aaoogiiNaa?
2. B: agLe saNivaar? haan zaruur. kauN kauN aa rahaa hai?
3. A: hamaare kariib ke risTeDaar - caacaa, caacii, maamaa, maamii, mauSii, mauSaa, aur uNke parivaar, phir yaahaan padoSii, aur bhaiyaa aur mere DoST.
4. B: acchaa. main baDHaai DeNe zaruur aauuNgii. Tumhaare bhaabhii ke parivaar Se koi Nahiin aa rahaa?
5. A: are haan, bhaabhi kii parivaar bhi aayegii LekIN Tiin Log.
6. B: aiSaa kyun?

CONT'D OVER

7. A: uNke risTeDaar Sab karnaatak mein rahTe hain To Duurii kuch zyaaDaa hai.

VOCABULARY

Hindi	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
दूरी	Duurii	far-ness, distance	noun	feminine
ऐसा	aiSaa	like this, such + noun	phrase	
बधाई	baDhaaii	congratulations, greetings	noun	masculine
पड़ोसी	padoSii	neighbor(s)	noun	masculine
रिश्तेदार	risTeDaar	relative, relatives	noun	masculine
अगले	agLe	next	preposition	
शनिवार	saNivaar	Saturday	noun	masculine
भाई	bhaai	brother	noun	masculine
मंगनी	maNgNii	engagement ceremony	noun	feminine
करीब	Karib	close, near	preposition	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

झील यहाँ से कितनी दूरी पे है? jhiil yahaan Se kiTNii duurii pe hai? "What's the distance of the lake from here?"	ऐसा नाम मैंने पहली बार सुना है. aiSaa Naam maiNe pahaLii baar SuNaa hai. "It's the first time I've heard such a name."
शादी की बहुत बधाई ! saaDii kii bahuT baDHaai! "Congratulations on your wedding!"	मैं यहाँ के पड़ोसीयों को नहीं पहचानता main yahaan ke parhoSiyyon ko Nahiin pahacaaNTaa. "I don't know my neighbors here."
वो हमारे दूर के रिश्तेदार हैं. vo hamaare duur ke risTeDaar hain. They are our distant relatives.	अगले हफ्ते ये तैयार हो जाएगा. agLe haphTe ye Taiyaar ho jaaegaa. "It'll be ready by next week."
शनिवार हम कहाँ जा रहे हैं? saNivaar ham kahaan jaa rahe hain? "Where are we going on Saturday?"	मेरा भाई बहुत शरारती है Meraa bhaai bahuT saraarTii hai. My brother is very mischievous.
मेरे तीन भाई हैं। Mere teen bhaaee hain. I have three brothers.	मेरे पिताजी के तीन भाई हैं। mere piTajii ke Tiin BHaii hain My father has three brothers.
मेरा भाई अपनी कक्षा में हमेशा प्रथम आता है। mera bhai apni kaksha mein hamesha pratham aaTa hai My brother always comes first in his class.	मंगनी की तैयारी चल रही है. maNgNii ki Taiyaarii caL rahii hai. "Engagement preparations are under way."

गाड़ी मेरे करीब से गयी। gaadii mere kariib Se gayii. "The car passed very close by me."	मेरा कार्यालय स्टेशन के करीब है। meraa karyaay Lay StesaN ke kariib hai. My office is near to the station.
फार्मसी पास में है। farmesii paas mein hai The pharmacy is nearby.	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

लोगो (*Logon*) means "people" and is the conjugated form of the word **लोग** (*Log*), which means "people" when it is used as an object in the sentence, with the object markers **को** *ko* or **ने** *Ne* or particles **की** *kii* ("of") or **से** *Se* ("from").

For example:

- इन लोगों के लिए कुर्सी ले आओ।
iN Logon ke Lie kurSii Le aao.
"Bring chairs for these people."

लेकर आना *Lekar aanaa* is a verb with different meanings. In the dialogue, the meaning used is "to bring." When the verb **लेना** (*LeNaa*) is used with the verb **आना** (*aaNaa* - "to come") in its conjugated form (**लेकर** *Lekar* and **ले** *Le*), the meaning of the word is "to bring."

For example:

- किताबें घर ले आना।
kiTaaben ghar Le aaNaa
"Bring the books home."

कल *kaL* is a word with two meanings: "yesterday" or "tomorrow." It can be either day, and the context indicates which meaning is being used. Sometimes *kaL* is used as "past" or "future" as well. For example, a common saying is **कल किसने देखा** (*kaL kiSNe Dekhaa*), which means "Who has seen tomorrow?" But what it really means is, "No one can know the future." Another common phrase is **कल की बातें** (*kaL kii baaTen*), which means "matters of yesterday," but what it really means is "past issues or concerns."

For example:

1. **कल मैं बाज़ार जाऊंगा।**
kaL main baazaar jaauNgaa.
"I will go to the market tomorrow."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is the Auxiliary Verb जाना *jaaNaa*.

कुछ काम है जो छै बजे तक ख़तम हो जाएगा
kuch kaam hai jo chhai baje Tak khaTam ho jaaega.
"I have some work that will get done by six p.m."

The verb **जाना** (*jaaNaa*) is an auxiliary verb used very frequently to describe things "getting done" and similar situations.

The tenses:

Simple present: **जाता जाती जाते**

Simple past: **गया गयी गए**

Simple future: **जाएगा जाऊँगा जाएगी जाउंगी जाएँगे**

Here are some of the main verbs it combines with:

होना *hoNaa*: "to be"

The verb phrase हो जाना (*ho jaaNaa*) means, "to get done." Adding *jaaNaa* adds a sense of completion and of the event being outside anyone's direct control.

For example:

1. तुम्हारी सारी मनोकामनाएँ पूरी हो जाएँ।
Tumhaarii Saarii maNokaamNaae puurii ho jaae.
"I hope all of your wishes come true."

जाना *jaaNaa* combines with most other verbs in the same way.

Other verb examples:

मरना (*marNaa* - "to die") - This verb is hardly ever used without the जाना *jaaNaa* auxiliary.
The common way to say "to die" is, therefore, मर जाना (*mar jaaNaa*).

For example:

1. परसों हमारी बिल्ली मर गयी।
parSon hamaarii biLLii mar gayii.
"Our cat died the day before yesterday."

भरना *bharNaa* ("to fill") - भर जाना *bhar jaaNaa* ("to get filled up")

For example:

1. बाल्टी भर गयी क्या?
baaLtii bhar gayii kyaa?
"Is the bucket completely filled?"

डरना *darNaa* ("to be scared") - डर जाना *dar jaaNaa* ("to get frightened")

For example:

1. इतनी जोर से आवाज़ आई की मैं डर गया।
iTNii zor Se aavaaz aaii kii main dar gayaa.
"There was a loud noise; I got scared."

करना *karNaa* means "to do," and since this is an active, transitive verb, this combines with जाना *jaaNaa* with a slightly different meaning. कर जाना *kar jaaNaa* means "to do," but with a slightly different connotation. If you were to do something completely, finish it off, and be done with it, then कर जाना *kar jaaNaa* would be used. This would be used for work of tasks that are done for good, and the person doing them will not return to continue working in the short term or the long term. Often this pair of verbs is used when talking about the crowning achievements of people's lives after they have passed away.

For example:

1. मेरी आकांक्षा यही है की मैं ज़िन्दगी में बड़ा कुछ कर जाऊं।
merii aakaNsaa yahii hai kii main ziNDagii mein badaa kuch kar jaaun.
"My goal is to achieve something big in my life."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Birthdays

Birthday parties are a family occasion in India. Unlike traditions in other places, in India the burden of treating is on the person whose birthday it is. The birthday boy or girl is expected to treat friends and family, even while receiving birthday presents, and if people throw parties, they would be the ones buying drinks for everyone. However, traditionally, birthdays were not considered important in Indian rituals, and it has only become pervasive as a ritual in the last century. Even as late as in the early twentieth century, many people would not record or even remember birth dates of newborn babies, and many people did not even know their own age or birthdays.

In urban India today, birthdays and birthday parties are similar to parties anywhere else.

There are cakes, surprises, presents, and for adults, also drinks, dancing, and all kinds of entertainment.

LESSON NOTES

Beginner S1 #11

Who's That Indian Celebrity?

CONTENTS

- 2 Hindi
- 2 English
- 3 Romanization
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 7 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

11

HINDI

1. A: आंटीजी यहाँ पे आज लाईन किस लिए लगी है?
2. B: बेटा, यहाँ आज एक आनेवाले नई फिल्म की प्रचार के लिए एक बड़े स्टार आ रहे हैं. उनसे मिलने के लिए लोग जमा हुए है.
3. A: कौनसे स्टार आ रहे हैं?
4. B: ऋतिक रोशन, आपने शायद आस पास होर्डिंग्स पे उनकी पिक्चर की विज्ञापन देखे होंगे.
5. A: अरे हाँ, वो मुझे बहुत पसन्द हैं. आप को पता है की कब आ रहे हैं?
6. B: सुना है श्याम को आएंगे.

ENGLISH

1. A: Aunt, why are people lining up here today?
2. B: A big movie star is coming here to promote an upcoming movie.
3. A: Which movie star is supposed to come?
4. B: Hrithik Roshan. You must have seen him on the various advertisements on billboards nearby.

CONT'D OVER

5. A: Oh yes, I like him a lot. Do you know when he's supposed to be here?
6. B: I've heard he'll be here in the evening.

ROMANIZATION

1. A: aaNtijii yahaan pe aaj LaaiN kiS Lie Lagii hai?
2. B: betaa, yahaan aaj ek aaNevaaLe Naii fiLm ki pracaar ke Lie ek bade Staar aa rahe hain. uNSe miLNe ke Lie Log jamaa hue hain.
3. A: kauNSe Staar aa rahe hain?
4. B: riTTik rausaN. aapNe saayaD aaS paaS hordiNgS pe uNkii pikcar kii vigyaapaN dekhe hoNge.
5. A: are haan, vo mujhe bahuT pasaND hai. aap ko paTaa hai kii kab aa rahe hai?
6. B: SuNaa hai syaam ko aaeNge.

VOCABULARY

Hindi	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
पसन्द	paSaND	liking	noun	feminine
विज्ञापन	vigyaapaN	advertisement	noun	feminine
आज	aaj	today	noun	masculine

लाइन लगना	LaaiN LagNaa	to form a line	verb (intransitive)	
बेटा	beTaa	child, son	noun	masculine OR neutral
प्रचार	pracaar	promotion	noun	female
बड़े	bade	big	adjective	
मिलना	miLNaa	to meet	verb	
जमा	jamaa	gathered	participle	
शायद	shaayad	maybe	adverb	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

मुझे मिठाई पसंद नहीं. mujhe mithaaai paSaND Nahiin. "I don't like sweets."	टीवी पे मेरा बनाया विज्ञापन देखा? tivi pe meraa baNaayaa vigyaapaN Dekhaa? "Did you see the advertisement I've made, on TV?"
आज कौनसा दिन है? aaj kauNSaa DiN hai? What day is it today?	आज मेरा जन्मदिन है। Aaj meraa janmadin hai. Today is my birthday.
आज सर्दी है। aaj sarDii hai It's cold today.	यहाँ लाइन नहीं लगा सकते. yahaan laaiN Nahiin Lagaa SakTe. "You cannot line up here."

बेटा आपकी उमर क्या है? betaa aapkii umar kyaa hai? "Child, what is your age?"	मेरे बेटे का नाम राहुल है। Mere bete kaa naam raahul hai. My son's name is Rahul.
मेरा कम किताबों का प्रचार करना है. meraa kaam kiTaabon ka pracaar karNaa hai. "My work is doing book promotions."	घर में दादाजी सबसे बड़े हैं. ghar mein DaaDaajii SabSe bade hain. "My grandfather is the eldest at home."
आप मिलने कब आएंगे? aap miLNe kab aayeNge? "When will you visit us?"	राजा अपनी जनता से मिलने दौरे पर निकला। raja apnii janTa se milne Daure par nikla The king went on a round to meet his people.
मैं आप के शिक्षक से मिलना चाहती हूँ। main aap ke siksak Se miLNaa caahTii huun. I want to meet your teacher.	हम सब परसों जमा होंगे. ham Sab parSon jamaa hoNge. "We'll all be gathering the day after tomorrow."
मेरी दीदी शायद अगले हफ्ते आनेवाली है. merii DiiDii saayaD agLe haphTe aaNevaaLii hai. My sister may be coming to visit next week.	अगले महीने मुझे शायद छुट्टी मिलेगी. agLe mahiiNe mujhe saayaD chuttii miLegi. I might get holidays next month.
शायद वह नहीं आएगा। Shaayad voh naheen aaegaa. Maybe he won't come.	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

प्रचार (*pracaar*) is a noun which means "promotion." It can be combined with *kaa/kii/ke* to say "for promoting" or "to promote."

For example:

1. मैं इस ड्रिंक के प्रचार का काम करता हूँ.
main iS driNk ke pracaar kaa kaam karTaa huun
"It's my work to promote this drink."
2. प्रचार के लिए पोस्टर बनाए हैं.
pracaar ke Lie poStar baNaae hain
"[We] have made posters for promotions."

It can also be a verb when combined with करना *karNaa*, meaning "to do."

For example:

1. हम सत्य का प्रचार कर रहे हैं.
ham SaTya kaa pracaar kar rahe hain
"We are promoting truth."

जमा *jamaa* is a verb participle meaning "gathered," and it is used as a transitive verb when combined with करना *karNaa* ("to do") or as an intransitive verb when combined with होना *hoNaa* ("to be").

For example:

1. सारे पिन जमा करो
Saare piN jamaa karo
"Gather all the pins." (imperative informal)
2. सारे बच्चे यहाँ जमा है
Saare bacce yahaan jamaa hai
"All the kids are gathered here."

पसन्द *paSaND* means "liking" and works as a noun and sometimes like a verb participle.

This is the most common colloquial way to indicate taste.

Noun - ये मेरी पसन्द है (*ye merii paSaND hai*) - "This is my choice." ("to my taste")

Participle - ये मुझे पसन्द है (*ye mujhe paSaND hai*) - "I like this." ("me like" - intransitive verb)

Participle - मैं ये पसन्द करता हूँ (*main ye paSaND karTaa huun*) - "I like this" (active voice)

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Asking "who" or "which" in Hindi Using *kauN*.

कौन कौन आ रहा है?

kauN kauN aa rahaa hai?

"Who is coming?"

कौन *kauN* means "who." There is no fixed order as to where it is placed in a question or statement.

For example, the question "Who is that man?" can be structured in either of these two ways:

1. वह आदमी कौन है?
vo aaDmii kauN hai?
2. कौन है वह आदमी?
kauN hai vo aaDmii?

The meaning remains the same in translation, but the order allows a speaker to put emphasis on a different area.

For example:

1. कौन गा रहा है?
kauN gaa rahaa hai?
"Who is singing?"

2. कौन इस वक्त गाना गा रहा है?

kauN iS vakT gaaNaa gaa rahaa hai

"Who is singing a song at this hour?"

कौन *kauN* plus सा/सी/से *Saa / Sii / Se* changes the meaning to "which." It's used for asking about what kinds or types. In this case again, there is no position of कौनसे *kauNSe*, but it must precede the noun.

For example:

1. कौनसे स्टार आ रहे हैं?

kauNSe Staar aa rahe hai?

"Which movie star is coming here?"

2. कौनसा घर है?

kauNSaa ghar hai?

"Which house is it?"

3. कौनसी चाए?

kauNSii caae?

"Which tea?"

The only exception is an adjective, which can precede the noun, producing the following order:

[कौनसे *kauNSe*] [adjective] [noun]

For example:

1. कौनसी लाल टोपी ढूँड रहे हो?

kauNSii LaaL topii dhuuNd rahe ho?

"Which red hat are you searching for?"

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Indians are quite obsessive about Indian movies and movie stars. While each language group has a separate movie industry, the Hindi film industry is the closest to being pan-Indian and is even watched in non-Hindi-speaking regions. Some of the actors with the greatest fan following in the Hindi movie industry or "Bollywood" (based in Bombay, which is now Mumbai) are the Khans—Shahrukh, Aamir, and Salman—who have been acting in movies for over twenty years now. There is also a crop of other younger actors, such as Hrithik Roshan, Katrina Kaif, Ranbir Kapoor, Kareena Kapoor, and others, who are extremely popular. These actors also dominate advertisements and can be seen in posters of movies or ad campaigns all over any city or town. In the last decade, some of the most famous movies that have been highly successful include *Three Idiots* (2009) which starred Aamir Khan, *Ek Tha Tiger* (2012) with Salman Khan, and *Chak De!* (2007), starring Shahrukh Khan.

LESSON NOTES

Beginner S1 #12

An Indian Celebration

CONTENTS

- 2 Hindi
- 2 English
- 3 Romanization
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 6 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 7 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

12

HINDI

1. A: ये लो पोंगल की मिठाई.
2. B: शुक्रिया. तुम्हारे घर में पोंगल मनाते हैं?
3. A: हाँ हम तामिल है, इस लिए आज घर में रंगोली बनाएंगे और कल सब जमा होकर पोंगल का मीठा चावल भी पकाएंगे.
4. B: तो कल छुट्टी पोंगल के लिए है. मीठा चावल किस लिए?
5. A: वो पोंगल की रिवाज़ है.
6. B: अच्छा? मिठाई बहुत स्वादिष्ट है. धन्यवाद.

ENGLISH

1. A: Here, have some sweets for Pongal.
2. B: Thank you. So you celebrate Pongal at home?
3. A: Yes, we are Tamil. That's why we're going to make a Rangoli today at home, and tomorrow there'll be a gathering, and we'll cook sweet rice for Pongal.
4. B: Oh, so tomorrow's day off is for Pongal. Why sweet rice?
5. A: That's a Pongal ritual.

CONT'D OVER

6. B: Oh really? The sweet is delicious, thank you!

ROMANIZATION

1. A: ye Lo poNgaL kii mithaaii.
2. B: sukriyaa! Tumhaare ghar mein poNgaL maNaaTe hain?
3. A: haan ham TaamiL hai. iS Lie aaj ghar mein raNgoLii baNaaeNge aur kaL Sab jamaa hokar poNgaL kaa miithaa caavaL bhii pakaaeNge.
4. B: To kaL chuttii poNgaL ke Lie hai. miithaa caaval kiS Lie?
5. A: vo poNgaL kii rivaaz hai.
6. B: acchaa? mithaaii bahuT SwaaDist hai. DHaNyavaaD.

VOCABULARY

Hindi	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
घर	ghar	home, house	noun	masculine
तामिल	TaamiL	Tamil, people and culture from Tamil Nadu in southern India	proper noun	

रंगोली	raNgoLii	large colorful design, made on the floor with flower petals or colored powders	proper noun	feminine
रिवाज़	rivaaz	tradition, ritual	noun	feminine
मीठा	miithaa	sweet	adjective	
चावल	caavaL	rice	noun	masculine
पकाना	pakaaNaa	to cook	verb	
छुट्टी	chhutti	holiday, break	noun	feminine
स्वादिष्ट	swaaDisht	delicious	adjective	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

मेरा घर इस रास्ते पे है meraa ghar iS raaSTe pe hai. "My house is on this road."	चश्मा घर पे है. casmaa ghar pe hai. "My glasses are at home."
मेरे पिताजी घर लौटते समय बाजार से सब्जियाँ खरिदते हैं। mere piTajii GHar lautaTe samay baajar se sabjiyan khareeDate hain My father buys vegetables at the market while returning home.	मैं रोज शाम आठ बजे तक घर पहुँच जाती हूँ। main roj SHaam aaTH baje Tak GHar pahunCH jaaTii hoon I reach home by 8 every evening.

मुझे तामिल भाषा अच्छे से बोलनी आती है mujhe TaamiL bhaasaa acche Se boLNii aaTii hai. "I can speak Tamil very well."	मैंने रंगोली की डिज़ाइन बनाई है. maiNe raNgoLii ki dizaaiN baNaaII hai. "I have drawn the design for the Rangoli."
पूजा की रिवाज़ अभी शुरू होंगे. pujaa ki rivaaz abhi suruu hoNge. "The religious rituals will start soon."	चाए ज़्यादा मीठा तो नहीं? caae zyaaDaa miithaa To Nahiin? "I hope the tea isn't too sweet?"
चावल पक गया है. caavaL pak gayaa hai. "The rice is cooked."	जापानी लोग अक्सर चावल और मछली खाते हैं। jaapaanii log aksar chaaval aur machhaliI khaaTe hain Japanese often eat rice and fish.
भारत में लोग बासमती चावल खाते हैं। bhaaraT mein log baasamaTii chaawal khaaTe hain People in India eat basmati rice.	मुझे खाना पकाना नहीं आता mujhe khaaNaa pakaaNaa Nahiin aaTaa. "I don't know how to cook food."
क्या मैं दो दिन छुट्टी ले सकता हूँ? kyaa main Do DiN chuttii Le SakTaa huun? "Can I take a couple days off?"	तुम छुट्टी मना रहे हो। Tum chhutti manaa rahe ho You are enjoying the holiday.
मुझे घर का खाना सबसे स्वादिष्ट लगता है. mujhe ghar kaa khaaNaa SabSe SwaaDist LagTaa hai. "I find home food the most delicious."	आप बहुत स्वादिष्ट खाना बनाते हैं aap bahuT SwaaDist khaaNaa baNaaTe hain. "You cook excellent food."

यह स्वादिष्ट है। yah swaaDisht hai It's delicious.	तुम हमेशा स्वादिष्ट केक बनाती हो। Tum hamesha swaaDisht cake banaaTi ho You always make delicious cakes.
हिन्दुस्तानी खाना स्वादिष्ट है! hinDusTaanee khaanaa swaDisht hai! Indian food is delicious!	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

रंगोली (*raNgoLii*) is a colorful design made on a large, flat surface—usually the floor or on the surface of a table—at the entrance of a building or house or in front of a religious shrine inside a home. The *rangoli* is a symbol of festivities and welcomes guests on a joyous occasion. It is usually made with either colored powders (*guLaal*, *abiir*) or with flower petals and leaves of various colors. The *Rangoli* is made by placing these in the form of a design on the surface.

पकाना (*pakaaNaa*) means "to cook" or "to boil." Traditional Indian food is cooked by heating it over a long time, and thus, Indian cuisines rarely include raw or semi-cooked items. Stir-frying was also a later addition. Possibly due to climate and food safety, traditional "cooking" has meant boiling to some extent. This verb is therefore used to indicate "cooking" generally, but with specific dishes. It cannot be used for foods that are not cooked substantially over the fire. Thus, foods that are cooked dry, such as *Chapati* (*capaaTii* चपाती), salads, and others, cannot be said to have been cooked using पकाना *pakaaNaa*. Also, for liquids boiled simply, such as water or milk, there is a specific verb. It's उबालना *ubaaLNaa*, which means "to boil." For those that don't fit in these categories, using बनाना *baNaaNaa*, which means "to make," is also valid.

स्वादिष्ट (*SwaaDist*) means "full of flavor" or "delicious" in Hindi. Generally, this is an adjective applicable to only solid foods that are eaten (soup included), and not for drinks. This is one of the few adjectives that are specific to food since other ones, such as **बढ़िया** *barhiyaa* ("excellent") and **अच्छा** *acchaa* ("good"/"great"), which can be used for complimenting food, can also be used for anything else.

For example:

1. **स्वादिष्ट भोजन तैयार है.**
SwaaDist bhojaN taiyaar hai
"A delicious meal is ready."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Talking about Festivals using the Word **मनाना *maNaaNaa*.**

तुम्हारे घर में पोंगल मानते हैं ?

Tumhaare ghar me poNgaL maNaaTe hai?

"So does your family celebrate Pongal then?"

The word **मनाना** *maNaaNaa* means "to celebrate," but when inquiring about practices, the verb is made indirect. Thus, *maNaaTe* plus *hai / ho* would be "is celebrated" or "do you celebrate?" When talking about rituals, usually the indirect and passive forms of verbs are used.

For example:

1. **तुम्हारे घर में पोंगल मनाते हैं?**
Tumhaare ghar me poNgaL maNaaTe hai?
"Is Pongal celebrated in your home?" (implies family)
2. **तुम सब पोंगल मनाते हो?**
Tum sab Pongal manaate ho?
"Do you celebrate Pongal?" (simple present)

It's generally more polite to ask about traditions indirectly. Often the intransitive form of the verb is also commonly used to talk about practices. Any verb is made intransitive in this way: verb plus *yaa jaataa hai*. So *maNaaNaa* becomes *maNaayaa jaaTaa hai*, to mean "is celebrated."

For example:

1. पोंगल कैसे मनाया जाता है?

Pongal kaiSe maNaayaa jaaTaa hai?

"How is Pongal celebrated?" [present passive]

2. तुम्हारे परिवार में पोंगल मनाया जाता है?

Tumhaare parivaar me poNgaL maNayaa jaaTaa hai?

"Is Pongal celebrated in your family?"

3. तामिल नाडू में पोंगल मनाया जाता है

Taamil Naadu me poNgaL maNaayaa jaaTaa hai

"Pongal is celebrated in Tamil Nadu (state)."

For example, to ask about the rituals, you could say पोंगल कैसे मनाया जाता है? *Pongal kaiSe maNaayaa jaaTaa hai?* This means, "How is Pongal celebrated?"

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Festivals: Pongal

Pongal is the name of a Tamil harvest festival celebrated in mid-winter. It is one of the biggest occasions in the year in southern India, especially in the state of Tamil Nadu. It is known by other names and celebrated with variations in other parts of India as well. On Pongal day, one ritual is boiling sweet rice in earthen pots which are called *Thai Pongal*. When the rice boils over, the onlookers shout in jubilation as part of the ritual. These festivals are recognized as public holidays across India but may only be celebrated in certain regions. The public policy in India is to recognize the main festivals of all national religions across the country in public offices and institutions, while national holidays are granted according to regional significance.

LESSON NOTES

Beginner S1 #13

The Most Simple Hindi Recipe

CONTENTS

- 2 Hindi
- 2 English
- 3 Romanization
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 6 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

13

HINDI

1. A: ये लस्सी ज़बरदस्त बनी है. कैसे बनाया बता, मैं भी कोशिश करूंगी.
2. B: बहुत आसान है. मिक्सर में दही नमक और बर्फ डालकर थोड़ा फेंटना है.
3. A: बस? काफ़ी जल्दी बनती होगी.
4. B: हाँ कुछ दो मिनट लगते हैं.
5. A: आज घर जाके कोशिश करूंगी फिर
6. B: मुझे बताना कैसा होता है

ENGLISH

1. A: This Lassi is excellent. How did you make it? I want to try.
2. B: It's very easy. Put yogurt, ice, and a little bit of salt in the mixer and whip it.
3. A: That's it? Must be very quick to make.
4. B: Yeah, barely takes two minutes.
5. A: I'll try it when I get home then.

CONT'D OVER

6. B: Yeah, let me know how it goes.

ROMANIZATION

1. A: ye LaSSii zabarDaST banii hai. kaiSe baNaayaa baTaa, main bhii kosis karuuNgii.
2. B: bahuT aaSaaN hai. mikSar mein Dahii Namak aur barf daaLkar THodaa pheNtNaa hai.
3. A: baS? kaafii jaLDii baNTii hogii.
4. B: haan kuch Do miNat LagTe hain.
5. A: aaj ghar jaake kosis karuuNgii phir.
6. B: mujhe baTaaNaa kaiSaa hoTaa hai

VOCABULARY

Hindi	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
जल्दी	jaLDii	quick, quickly	adverb	
बनाना	baNaaNaa	to make	verb	
आसान	aaSaaN	easy	adjective	masculine
दही	Dahii	yogurt	noun	feminine
फेंटना	pheNtNaa	to whip	verb	

नमक	Namak	salt	noun	masculine
थोड़ा	thoda	a little, some	adjective	
काफी	kaafii	quite, enough	adverb	
डालना	daaLNaa	to put in, to put on something	verb	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

रात को जल्दी घर आ जाना. raaT ko jaLDii ghar aa jaaNaa. "Come home early tonight."	ये मैं ने आपके लिए बनाया है. ye main Ne aapke Lie baNaayaa hai. "I have made this for you."
वह नौकरानी होटल के कमरे में बिस्तर बनाती है। vah NaukraNii hotaL ke kamre mein biSTar baNaaTii hai. The maid makes the bed in a hotel room.	एक अच्छी इमारत बनाने के लिए उसकी नींव पक्की होनी चाहिये। ek acchii imaaraT baNaaNe ke Lie uSkii Niiv pakkii hoNii cahiye. The foundation must be strong to make a good building.
मुझे कुछ आसान काम दीजिए. mujhe kuch aaSaaN kaam Diiije. "Please give me something easy to do."	और दही लीजिए . aur Dahii Liijie. "Please take more yogurt."
अंडे फेंटकर ऑमलेट बनाया है . aNde phentkar omlette baNaayaa hai. I've beaten eggs and made omelette.	खाने में नमक ज़्यादा है. khaaNe mein Namak zyaaDaa hai. The food is too salty.

खाने में नमक ठीक है? khaane mein namak theek hai? Hope the salt is ok in the food?	थोड़ा सा खाना खालो. THodaa Saa khaaNaa khaaLo. "Have some food."
अब मुझे थोड़ा आराम चाहिये। ab muJHe THoda araam CHahiye I need to take some rest now.	इतना पानी काफ़ी है. iTNaa paaNii kaafii hai. "That's enough water."
यहाँ काफी ठण्ड पड़ती है और दो महीने बर्फ भी गिरती है। yahaan kaafi thand padTii hai aur Do mahine barf bhi girTii hai It gets very cold here and it snows for 2 months.	मैं खाने में नमक डालना भूल गयी. main khaaNe mein Namak daaLNaa bhuuL gayii. "I forgot to add salt while cooking."
कपड़े वॉशिंग मशीन में डाल दो. kapde washing machine mein daaL Do. "Put the clothes in the washing machine."	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

काफ़ी *kaafii* means "enough" or "quite," depending on the sentence. When talking about amounts, using *kaafii* means "enough." For example, इतना चावल काफ़ी है *iTNaa caavaL kaafii hai* means, "This is enough rice." On the other hand, हवा काफ़ी ठंडा है *havaa kaafii thaNdaa hai* means, "The wind is quite chilly."

For example:

1. हम काफ़ी दिनों से नहीं मिले।
ham kaafii DiNo Se Nahiin miLe
"We haven't met for many days."

थोड़ा *THodaa* means "some" or "a little." *THodaa* is masculine, and the feminine form is *THodii*, while the plural form is *THode*. *THodaa* can be used for describing a little amount of things that cannot be counted, such as water, air, or time. *Saa / Sii / Se* is often added after *THodaa / THodii / THode* to describe "a little bit" of something.

For example:

1. थोड़ा समय और लगेगा
THodaa Samay aur Lagegaa
"It'll take a little more time."
2. थोड़ी सी मिर्च डालिए
THodii Sii mirc daaLie
"Add a little bit of red chilli powder."

फेंटना *pheNtNaa* is a verb which means "to whip" and describes the action of mixing vigorously. This is used for beating eggs or whipping mixtures and is the same for whatever device is used. For example, this would be used for whipping cream and for things being mixed in a mixer or grinder. This is commonly used for food.

For example:

1. अंडे फेंटकर तवे पे डालिए.
aNde pheNtkar Tave pe daaLie
"Beat the eggs and pour onto the pan."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Making Commands in the Future Imperative Form.

मुझे बताना कैसा होता है/

mujhe baTaaNaa kaiSaa hoTaa hai.

"Let me know how it turns out."

There are many different moods for commands in Hindi, some of which are more gentle than harsh directions.

One of these is the future imperative or infinitive imperative, which is an imperative that isn't to be carried out immediately.

For example, मुझे बताना *mujhe baTaaNaa* means "tell me," but what should be added mentally is "later" or "sometime soon" or "when you can," because that is what this form suggests. Sometimes this is stated in the sentence. For example, मुझे कल बताना *mujhe kaL baTaaNaa* means, "Tell me tomorrow."

This form is the same in structure as the infinitive form of a verb, but it's not difficult to distinguish between the two because the command form ends with the verb, unlike the other one.

Here are some examples:

करना *karNaa* - "do"

पीना *piNaa* - "drink"

बोलना *boLNaa* - "say"

देखना *DekhNaa* - "see" / "watch"

जाना *jaaNaa* - "go"

To understand the context in which this form of an imperative would be used, you should think of a situation in which you want to give a direction to someone, but they can only follow it after you are no longer with them. So this imperative form says, "Make sure you do this," but without sounding like a strong order.

For example, if a child is going off to boarding school for the first time, the parents might say, अच्छे से पढ़ाई करना *acche Se padaaii karNaa*, which means, "Be sure to study hard."

This form would be used because the parent will not be with the child when they are studying, and it's up to the child to fulfill this in the near future, but it would be said in a kind manner.

The level of formality is important to keep in mind when using the imperative forms. The infinite imperative is valid across the informal levels, so it is used in the same way for familiar and intimate levels. There are more casual and blunt imperative forms for those levels, but none that also fulfill the futuristic tone of this form. As for the polite level, the equivalent is the **करिएगा** *kariiega* form, which was studied earlier.

There is no difference due to gender here, and it can be used in this manner with siblings, family members, friends, colleagues, and anyone familiar.

For example:

1. **जल्दी जाना**
jaLDi jaaNaa
"go quickly"
2. **भोजन के शुरू में कड़वा पहले खाना**
bhojaN ke suru mein kadvaa pehLe khaaNaa
"At the start of your meal, eat the bitter foods first."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Summer Drinks

Since many parts of India are predominantly warm for a large part of the year and go through hot summers, there is a good variety of refreshing drinks for those hot days. *Lassi* is a better-known drink made from yogurt and originated in the state of Punjab. There are others, such as green coconut juice, sugarcane juice, barley sherbet, lemon-water, and *Aam Panna*, which is a sherbet made from roasted unripe mango pulp. *Jaljeera* (pronounced *jaLjiiraa*) is another drink, a spicy lemonade, which is popular in the summer months. *Jeera* is the spice known as cumin in English and used in various Indian dishes. It is the main spice in *Jal Jeera*, along with mint and rock salt. Cumin helps digestion, and cumin water is believed to rehydrate the body, while mint helps cool it down. Most of these drinks are sold along the sides of the

streets, as well as in restaurants in the summer.

LESSON NOTES

Beginner S1 #14

Taking the Train in India

CONTENTS

- 2 Hindi
- 2 English
- 3 Romanization
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 6 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

14

HINDI

1. A: दिल्ली से पटना की ट्रेन कब आएगी?
2. B: अभी आने में आधा घंटा है.
3. A: इस ही प्लेटफार्म पे आएगी ना?
4. B: हाँजी आप यहीं इंतज़ार कीजिए.
5. A: वैसे उस बीच एक फ़ोन करके आना था बूथ से, लेकिन जल्दी आ गयी तो छूटनी नहीं चाहिए.
6. B: जल्दी नहीं आती, और थोड़ी देर तो रुकेगी. आप शान्ति से फ़ोन कर आइए.

ENGLISH

1. A: When will the train for Delhi to Patna arrive?
2. B: There's a half hour to go before it gets here.
3. A: It will arrive on this platform, right?
4. B: Yes, you can wait here for it.
5. A: Well, I need to go make a phone call at the booth, but if it's early I don't want to miss the train.

CONT'D OVER

6. B: It won't be early, and even so, it will wait for a while at least. So you can go and make your call with ease.

ROMANIZATION

1. A: DiLLii Se patNaa kii treN kab aaegii?
2. B: abhii aaNe mein aaDHaa ghaNtaa hai..
3. A: iS hii plaitfaurm pe aaegii Naa?
4. B: haanjii aap yahiin iNTazaar kiijie.
5. A: vaiSe uS biich ek foN karke aaNaa THaa buuTH Se, lekiN jaLDii aa gayii To chuutNii Nahiin caahie.
6. B: jaLDii Nahiin aaTii, aur THodii Der To ruukegii. aap saaNTi Se foN kar aaie.

VOCABULARY

Hindi	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
इंतज़ार	iNTazaar	wait	noun	feminine
वैसे	vaiSe	like that, by the way	adverb	
बीच	biic	in the middle, in between	preposition	
छूटना	chuutNaa	to miss (transportation)	verb	

रुकना	ruukNaa	to stop, to wait	verb	
शान्ती	saaNTii	peace	noun	feminine
घंटा	ghaNtaa	hour	noun	masculine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

क्या आप बहुत देर से इंतज़ार कर रहे थे? kyaa aap bahuT Der Se iNTazaar kar rahe THe? "Have you been waiting for a long time?"	वैसे हम यही ढूँढ रहे थे. vaiSe ham yahii dhooNdh rahe THe. "Actually this is what we were searching for."
टेबल के बीच में रख दीजिए. table ke biic mein rakh diijie. Please put this in the centre of the table.	बस छूट गयी तो क्या करोगे? baS chuut gayii To kyaa karoge? "What will you do if you miss the bus?"
हम कुछ दिन यहाँ रुकेंगे. ham kuch Din yahaan rukenge. "We will stay here a few days."	आप यहाँ शान्ति से आराम कर सकती हैं। aap yahaan saaNTi Se aaraam kar SakTii hain. "You can rest peacefully here."
और एक घंटे में गेट खोल दिए जाएंगे. aur ek ghaNte mein gate khoL Die jaaenGe. "The doors will open in one hour."	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

वैसे *vaiSe* means "like that" taken literally, and the masculine form is *vaiSaa*, while the feminine form is *vaiSii*. However, *vaiSe* is used in other ways in speech. *vaiSe To* means

"although," and sometimes *vaiSe* can mean "by the way."

For example:

1. वैसी बात नहीं है.

vaiSii baaT Nahiin hai

"It's not like that."

2. वैसे तो मैं गाती नहीं लेकिन आपके लिए एक गाना गाऊंगी.

vaiSe To main gaaTii Nahiin Lekin aapke Lie ek gaaNaa gaauuNgii

"Although I don't really sing much, I'll sing one song for you."

3. वैसे कल क्या हुआ?

vaiSe kaL kyaa huua?

"By the way, what happened yesterday?"

बीच *biic* means "between" or "middle." It's used for both place and time. Except when used with a pronoun, the particles *kaa / kii / ke* usually come before *biic*. For example, "in the middle of the stage" would be **स्टेज के बीच में** *fiLm ke biic mein*. It can be used to describe the center of an object or the middle of some duration. Another usage is for "between." For example, to say "between my sisters" in Hindi would be **मेरे बहिनों के बीच में** *mere bahiNon ke biic mein*. Another usage is for "during." For example, to say "during the play" in Hindi you could say, **स्टेज Naatak ke biic mein**.

रुकना *rukNaa* is a verb which means "to stop," but only for subjects themselves stopping, and not for a subject stopping an object. This means that *rukNaa* can be used for the sentence, "The bus stopped," and not for the sentence, "The driver stopped the bus." In Hindi, "The bus stopped," would be **बस रुक गयी** *baS ruk gayii*. Also, in its perfect tenses, it can mean both "to stop" and "to be parked" or "be standing still." For example, **ट्रेन रुकी है** *train rukii hai* means, "The train is standing."

For example:

1. तुम बहुत अच्छा नाच रही थी, रुक क्यों गयी?
Tum bahuT acchaa Naac rahii THii, ruk kyun gayii?
"You were dancing so well. Why did you stop?"
2. बस रात के लिए यहाँ रुकेगी.
baS raaT ke Lie yahaan rukegii
"The bus will stop and stay here for the night."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is the Simple Future Tense in the Third Person.

इस ही प्लेटफार्म पे आएगी ना?

iS hii pLaitfaurm pe aaegii Na?

"It will arrive on this platform, right?"

The future tense in the first person uses *uNgaa / uNgii / eNge* with the verb, as explained in the earlier series. The impersonal future tense for anything other than the self (I / us) is slightly different.

"It" / "He" / "She" (singular) - Verb-*एगा(egaa)* masculine, Verb-*एगी(egii)* feminine

"They" / "You" (plural, polite) - Verb-*एंगे (eNge)*

"You" singular - Verb-*ओगे(oge)* masculine, *ओगी (ogii)* feminine

The verb is changed to this tense from the infinitive form by removing the *-Naa* and joining it with *egaa / egii / eNge / oge / ogii* as shown in the following example:

आना *aaNaa* ("to come") - आएगा *aaegaa* (masculine), आएगी *aaegii* (feminine), आएंगे (plural or polite level), आओगे *aaoge* ("you" - masculine), आओगी *aaogii* ("you" - feminine).

For verbs where the *-Naa* is removed from the infinitive form and the end is a consonant, the *e* is applied to the consonant. For example, गिरना *girNaa* means "to fall." This will be changed

to the impersonal future tense, thus:

गिर-ना *gir-Naa*—गिर-एगा *gir-egaa*—गिरेगा *giregaa* - "will fall"

In the same way, for addressing someone directing, when the verb is changed, an *o* is added to the last consonant or placed after the vowel.

गिर-ना *gir-Naa* - गिर-ओगे *gir-oge* - गिरोगे *giroge* "will fall" (you)

For example:

1. मेरा भाई कुछ देर बाद फ़ोन करेगा।
meraa bhaaii kuch Der baaD foN karegaa
"My brother will call in a bit."
2. बस कहाँ रुकेगी?
baS kahaan rukegii?
"Where will the bus stop?"
3. ये पन्छी बहुत जल्द ही उड़ जाएंगे।
ye paNchii bahuT jaLD hii ud jaaeNge
"These birds will fly away soon."
4. तुम कब वापस आओगी?
Tum kab vaapaS aaogii?
"When will you come back?"

The only exception is the verb *hoNaa*, which means "to be" or "to happen." The impersonal future tense is thus:

Singular: होगा *hogaa* (masculine), होगी *hogii* (feminine)

Plural / You (plural / polite) - होंगे *hoNge*

You: होंगे *hoge* (masculine), होगी *hogii* (feminine)

This applies equally to all verbs. The negative form of the future tense is simple. A नहीं *Nahiin* ("no") is placed before the conjugated verb. For example, to say "will not come" in the plural, it is simply नहीं आएंगे *Nahiin aayeNge*.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Indian Railway

Trains in India, unlike the city metros, are infamous for long delays in arrival or departure or for being stuck in between stations. India has one of the most extensive networks of domestic trains, which are publicly owned. Train travel across the country often involves overnight rides, during which people sleep on three-tier or two-tier bunks at night and eat meals bought on the train or packed in large quantities from home before setting out. The train lines connect all the cities and towns and cut through rural areas, passing close to farmlands and villages all over the country. The long train rides can be a lot of fun for large groups traveling together, as often families do. They pass their time playing games, singing songs, and buying snacks from hawkers who pass through the train.

LESSON NOTES

Beginner S1 #15

What Would You Like to Eat at this Indian Restaurant?

CONTENTS

- 2 Hindi
- 2 English
- 3 Romanization
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 6 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

15

HINDI

1. A: दो मटन बिरयानी एक रायता और एक प्लेट शिक कबाब दीजिए.
2. B: माफ़ कीजिए, अभी कबाब नहीं है. बदले में तंदूरी मुर्गी लेंगे?
3. A: दूसरा कोई कबाब है? शम्मी कबाब?
4. B: शम्मी कबाब नहीं है, कलमी कबाब, टंगड़ी कबाब, चिकन मलाई कबाब है.
5. A: ठीक है, टंगड़ी कबाब दे दीजिए. और हम थोड़ी जल्दी में है तो जितना हो सके जल्दी देंगे?
6. B: हाँजी ज़रूर.

ENGLISH

1. A: Two plates of mutton biriyani and one plate of sheek kabab, please.
2. B: I'm sorry, we don't have sheek kabab right now. Would you like tandoori chicken instead?
3. A: Do you have any other kabab? Shammi kabab?
4. B: We don't have shammi kabab either. We have kalmi kabab, tangdi kabab, and creamy chicken kabab.

CONT'D OVER

5. A: Okay, we'll take tangdi kabab. Also, we're in a bit of a hurry, so could you please serve us quickly?

6. B: Yes, of course.

ROMANIZATION

1. A: Do mataN biryaaNii ek raayta aur ek plet sik kabaab Diijie.

2. B: maaf kiijie, abhii kabaab Nahiin hai. baDLe mein TaNDuurii murgii LeNge?

3. A: DuuSraa koi kabaab hai? sammii kabaab?

4. B: sammii kabaab Nahiin hai, kaLmii kabaab, taNgdii kabaab, cikaN maLaaii kabab hai.

5. A: thiik hai, taNgdii kabab De Diijie. aur ham THodii jaLDii mein hai To jiTNaa ho Sake jaLDii Denge?

6. B: haanjii zaruur.

VOCABULARY

Hindi	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
तंदूरी	TaNDuurii	skewered roasted meat	proper noun	feminine
हो सके	ho Sake	if possible	phrase	

मलाई	maLaaii	cream, clotted cream	noun	feminine
बिरयानी	biryaaNii	biryani, spicy fried rice	noun	feminine
रायता	raayTaa	seasoned yogurt dish	proper noun	feminine
शिक कबाब	sik kabaab	skewered meat kabab - "Shish Kebab"	proper noun	feminine
माफ़ कीजिए	maaf kiijie	Please excuse me	phrase	
बदले में	baDLe mein	as a substitute, instead	adverb	
मुर्गी	murgii	chicken	noun	feminine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

तंदूरी खाने में नान सबसे मशहूर है . TaNDuurii khaaNe mein NaaN SabSe mashuur hai. "Amongst foods cooked on the tandoor barbecue, the Naan is the most famous."	जितना हो सके पड़ाई अभी ख़तम कर लो. jiTNaa ho Sake padaaai abhii khaTam kar Lo. "Finish off as much of your homework as you can now."
ज़्यादा मलाई वाली दूध से दही अच्छी बनती है. zyaaDaa maLaaii vaaLii DuuDh Se Dahii acchii baNTii hai. "Yogurt is better made from milk that is more creamy."	दावत के लिए बिरयानी बन रही है. DaavaT ke Lie biryaaNii baN rahii hai. "Biryani is being prepared for tonight's feast."

हाँ, मुझे खासतौर पर बिरयानी पसंद है haan, mujhe khaasTaur par biryaani pasand hai Yes, I especially love biryani.	रायता के लिए दही जमा रही हूँ. raayTaa ke Lie Dahii jamaa rahii huun. "I am setting yogurt for making Raytaa."
ये शिक कबाब ज़्यादा तीखा तो नहीं? ye sik kabaab zyaaDaa Teekhaa To Nahiin? "This Seekh Kabab is not too spicy right?"	माफ़ कीजिए मैं ने आपको पहचाना नहीं. maaf kiijie main Ne aapko pahcaaNaa Nahiin. "I'm sorry, I don't recall your name."
उनका खोया हुआ कुत्ता ढूँढकर लाने के लिए मुझे बदले में ये तोहफ़ा दिया. uNkaa khoyaa huua kuTTaa dhuuNdhkar LaaNe ke Lie mujhe baDLe mein ye Tohfaa Diyaa. "In return for finding and bringing back his lost dog he gave me this gift."	मुझे मांस में सिर्फ़ मुर्गी अच्छी लगती है mujhe maanS mein Sirf murgii acchii LagTii hai. "Amongst meats I only like chicken."
मुर्गी और चूज़े दाना चुग रहे हैं। murgii aur chuje Dana chug rahen hain The chicken and chicks are pecking at their food.	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

माफ़ कीजिए *maaf kiijie* means "excuse me" or "please forgive me." This is a commonly used phrase in Hindi, especially in the world of service work, and it is usually to start a sentence to mean "I am sorry but..." This is in the polite form.

For example:

- माफ़ कीजिए, यहाँ धूम्रपान करना मना है.

maaf kiijie yahaan DHumrapaaN karNaa maNaa hai

"I'm sorry, but you cannot smoke here."

बदले में *baDLe mein* means "as a substitute" or "instead" and also "in return." The particle *ke* usually precedes the phrase. For example, *kiTaab ke baDLe mein* means "instead of the book."

For example:

1. घड़ी के बदले में यहाँ पेंटिंग लगाते हैं.
ghadii ke baDLe main yahaan paiNtiNg LagaaTe hain
"Instead of the clock, let's hang a painting here."
2. उस तोहफ़ा के बदले में आप के लिए यह फूल.
uS Tohfaa ke baDLe main aapke ke Lie yah phuuL
"These flowers are in return for the present."

हो सके *ho Sake* means "if possible" or "as much as possible" and is a commonly used phrase used in polite speech. It literally means "if it can happen" and can be used for making special requests.

For example:

1. हो सके तो सुबह तक पहुँचा दीजिएगा
ho Sake To Subah Tak panhucaa Diijegaa
"Please deliver it by morning if you can."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is How to Use the Conjunction तो *to* in Hindi as "so"/"therefore."

हम थोड़ी जल्दी में है तो जितना हो सके जल्दी दे गे?

ham THodii jaLDii me hai To jiTNaa ho Sake jaLDii Denge?

"We are in a hurry, so could you serve us quickly, please?"

To simple means "so" or "therefore" and is a conjunction which has two main meanings and uses.

The first is simply as "so," and is a connection cause and effect phrase, as in the following examples:

1. दुकान बन्द है तो कल आईए
DukaaN baND hai To kaL aaiye
"The shop is closed, so please come tomorrow."
2. बहुत गर्मी है तो बरफ सब गल गयी है
BahuT garmii hai To baraf sab gaL gayii hai
"It's very hot, so all the ice has melted."

To is also used with *kyaa* to make the phrase, "So what?" In Hindi, this phrase comes between the two contrasting points. [A - *To kyaa* ("so what") - B].

For example:

1. कठिन हुआ तो क्या, हम पूरा करेंगे
kathiN huaa To kyaa, ham poora kareNge
"So what if it is difficult? We will finish it (the task)."

The second usage is extending the meaning of *तो To* to mean "if."

Normally, to make a sentence with "if," the word अगर *agar*, meaning "if," is required.

The exception is for sentences in all the future tenses, where *तो To* suffices for "if."

For example:

1. आप आएंगे तो मुझे बहुत अच्छा लगेगा
aap aayeNge To mujhe bahuT accha Lagegaa
"I would really appreciate it if you came."
2. मिल जाए तो बताना
miL jaae To baTaaNaa
"Tell me if you find it."

In this usage, *To* actually means "then," and the full sentence could be framed in Hindi in the following manner: "If X, then Y" - अगर *agar* X तो *To* Y. But the *agar* ("if") can be skipped, and often is, and *To* preserves the function of "if" in the sentence if the sentence is in the future tense.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Indian Cuisine: Mughlai

One kind of well-known restaurant cuisine in India is Mughlai (pronounced *mughlaai*), which features a tandoor (a Mughal-style barbecue) and offers tandoori meats, breads, *naan*, and kababs, which are similar to various Middle Eastern foods in taste. In general, like the Mughal culture, Mughlai food is an amalgamation of Persian flavors and styles of cooking with Indian. Mughlai cuisine uses dried fruits, nuts, and lots of ground and whole spices. It is also rich in creams. Mughlai cuisine is seen as luscious and grand and retains the aura of royalty since it was developed in the kitchens of the Mughal emperors. This fusion happened in the era of the Mughal rule across much of the Indian subcontinent (sixteenth to nineteenth centuries), which was a time of great cultural and economic progress. Under Mughal patronage, the arts and philosophical debates flourished greatly. The most famous and successful of Mughals, Emperor Akbar (1542 - 1605), is considered one of the greatest rulers and is known for unifying much of India, patronized literature and art, and leading the way for modern Indian secularism by exercising tolerance towards all religions and embracing their philosophies.

LESSON NOTES

Beginner S1 #16

Shopping for Vegetables in India

CONTENTS

2	Hindi
2	English
3	Romanization
3	Vocabulary
4	Sample Sentences
5	Vocabulary Phrase Usage
7	Grammar
10	Cultural Insight

16

HINDI

1. A: भैया आलू कितने के है?
2. B: पच्चीस रुपये किलो.
3. A: बहुत ज्यादा है. आप दाम कम करेंगे तो चार किलो लेंगे.
4. B: चलिए चार किलो के अस्सी दे दीजिए.
5. A: और टमाटर के कितने?
6. B: बीस रुपये किलो. कितना लेंगे?
7. A: आलू के साथ, दो किलो दीजिए.

ENGLISH

1. A: How much for the potatoes?
2. B: Twenty-five rupees per kilogram.
3. A: That's too expensive. If you can lower the price, I'll buy four kilograms.
4. B: Okay, you can pay eighty rupees for the four kilograms.
5. A: How much for the tomatoes?

CONT'D OVER

6. B: Twenty rupees per kilogram. How much would you like?
7. A: Two kilograms, along with the potatoes.

ROMANIZATION

1. A: bhaiyaa aaLuu kiTNe ke hai?
2. B: panciiS rupaye kiLo.
3. A: bahuT zyaaDaa hai. aap Daam kam kareNge To caar kiLo Lenge.
4. B: caLie caar kiLo ke aSSii De Diijie.
5. A: aur tamaatar ke kiTNe?
6. B: biiS rupaye kiLo. kiTNaa LeNge?
7. A: aaLuu ke SaaTH, Do kiLo Diijie.

VOCABULARY

Hindi	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
आलू	aaloo	potato	noun	masculine
कितने के	kiTNE ke	for how much	phrase	
पंचीस	panchiiS	25	number name	
ज़्यादा	zyaaDaa	lot, more	adjective	

साथ	saath	with, together	adverb	
दाम	Daam	cost	noun	masculine
कम	kam	less, lesser	adjective	masculine
चलिए	caLie	all right	phrase	
अस्सी	assii	eighty	noun	
टमाटर	tamaatar	tomato	noun	masculine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

हमारी मुर्गी ने आलू जितने बड़े बड़े अंडे दिए हैं. hamaarii murgii Ne aaLuu jiTNe bade bade aNde Die hain. "Our hen has laid eggs as big as potatoes."	समोसा मेश किए हुए आलू से बना एक नाश्ता है। Samosa is a snack made from mashed potatoes.
मुझे आलू अच्छे लगते हैं। muJHe aaloo aCHHe lagTe hain I like potatoes.	ऐसे फूल बाज़ार में कितने के बिकते हैं? aiSe phuuL bazaar mein kiTNE ke bikTe hain? "How much do flowers like these sell for?"
मेरी दीदी इस साल पंचीस की हो जाएगी meri DiiDii iS SaaL panciiS kii ho jaaegii. "My sister is turning 25 this year."	ज़्यादा वक्त बर्बाद मत करो zyaaDaa vakT barbaaD maT karo. "Don't waste so much time."

इन कपड़ों के साथ ये जूते अच्छे नहीं लगेंगे. iN kapdo ke SaaTH ye juuTe acche Nahiin LageNge. These shoes won't match well with these clothes.	मैं अपनी माँ के साथ बाज़ार जा रही हूँ । main apni maa ke saath baazaar jaa rahi hoon I'm going to the market with my mom.
तेल का दाम बहुत बढ़ गया है. TeL kaa Daam bahuT bad gayaa hai. "The price of oil has gone up a lot."	उम्मीद से कम वक्त लगा. umiiD Se kam vakT Lagaa. It took less time than I expected.
मुझे थोड़ा कम ठंडा पानी चाहिए। mujhe thoda kam thanda paani chahiye I need a little less cold water.	चलिए आपका काम हम कर देंगे caLie aapka kaam ham kar DeNge. "Okay, I will get the job done for you."
ये मकान अस्सी के दशक में बना था. ye makaaN aSSii ke dasak mein baNaa THaa. "This house was built in the 80's."	वह अस्सी साल की हैं पर अभी भी स्वस्थ हैं। vah assi saal ki hain par aBHi BHii svasTHya hain She is eighty years old but even now she is healthy.
वहाँ अस्सी लोग थे। vahan assii log THe There were eighty people.	यहाँ टमाटर के खेत हैं. yahaan tamaatar ke kheT hain. "These are tomato plant fields."
टमाटर फल है। tamaatar fal hai Tomatoes are fruit.	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

ज़्यादा *zyaaDaa* means "too much" or "a lot." *zyaaDaa* is often used with *bahuT* to mean "too much." For example, बहुत ज़्यादा ठंडा है *bahuT zyaaDaa thaNdaa hai* means, "It's too cold." For the other usage, ज़्यादा काम है *zyaaDaa kaam hai* means, "I have lots of work."

For example:

1. ज़्यादा लोग नहीं दिख रहे
zyaaDaa Log Nahiin Dikh rahe
"I don't see many people."
2. ज़्यादा देर तो नहीं हुई ना?
zyaaDaa Der To Nahiin huii Naa?
"It's not too late I hope?"

कम *kam* means "less" or "lesser." It's also used in conjunction with *bahuT* to mean "too little." For example, बहुत कम दाल बची है *bahuT kam DaaL bacii hai* means, "There's hardly any lentils left."

For example:

1. खाना कम तीखा बनाइएगा.
khaaNaa kam Tiikhaa baNaaiegaa
"Please make the food less spicy."

There's also a common phrase, कम से कम *kam Se kam*, in Hindi, which means "at least."

For example:

1. कम से कम देखके तो आओ.
kam Se kam Dekhke To aao
"At least go and check it out."

साथ *SaaTH* means "together with" and is used with the particle *ke*. For example, जूतों के साथ

juuTon ke SaaTH means "with the shoes." Another use of the word is as a noun meaning "company" and sometimes "support," and for this the particle, it is used in the singular form *kaa* or *kii*. For example, *aap ka SaaTH* means "your company," whereas *aap ke SaaTH* means "with you."

For example:

1. टोपी के साथ चश्मा रखा है.
topii ke SaaTH casmaa rakhaa hai.
"The glasses are near the hat."
2. मेरे माँ का साथ हमेशा रहा है.
mere maa kaa SaaTH hamesaa rahaa hai
"I've always had my mother's support."

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is on the future tenses of the verb करना *karNaa*, which means "to do."

बहुत ज्यादा है. आप दाम कम करेंगे तो चार किलो लेंगे.

bahuT zyaaDaa hai. aap Daam kam kareNge To caar kiLo Lenge.

"That's too expensive. If you can lower the price, I'll buy four kilograms."

The verb करना *karNaa* means "to do." This is one of the most-used verbs in Hindi because it is used with participles and nouns as well.

It is also a special verb because its conjugation doesn't always follow the normal rules as most verbs do.

The simple tenses of *karNaa*.

Simple Present: करता *karTaa* (masculine), करती *karTii* (feminine), करते (plural / polite)

For example:

1. वे करते हैं।

ve karTe hain

"They do."

Simple Past: किया *kiyaa* (masculine), करी *karii* (feminine), करें *karen*, or किए *kie* (plural / polite)

For example:

उन्होंने किया।

uNhoNe kiyaa

"They did."

Simple Future: करेगा *karegaa* (masculine), करूँगा *karuNgaa* (self) (masculine),

करेगी *karegii* (feminine), करूँगी *karuNgii* (self) (feminine),

करेंगे *kareNge* (plural / polite)

For example:

1. वे करेंगे।

ve kareNge

"They will do."

The participle of *karNaa* is its past tense. किया *kiyaa* (masculine) करी *karii* (feminine) करें *karen* (plural / polite)

For example:

1. प्रिया ने परीक्षा में बहुत अच्छा किया है।

priyaa Ne pariksaa mein bahuT acchaa kiyaa hai.

"Priya has done very well in the exam."

2. ये सारे नाटकें हमने पहले भी करें थे।
ye Sab Naataken hamNe pahLe bhii karen THE
"We had done these plays before."

3. क्या उसने अब तक खतम किया होगा?
kyaa uSNe ab Tak khaTam kiya hogaa?
"Will he have finished by now?"

While there are many types of imperatives in Hindi, this is the simple imperative form of *karNaa*.

Intimate Level: कर *kar* ("do")

For example:

1. तू जल्दी खतम कर।
Tu jaLDii khaTam kar.
"Finish this quickly."

Familiar Level: करो *karo*

For example:

1. तुम अभी ये काम करो।
Tum abhii ye kaam karo.
"Do this job now."

Polite Level: करिए *kariye*, कीजिए *kijie*

For example:

1. आप तकलीफ़ मत करिए।
aap takLiif maT karie
"Please don't bother yourself with this."
2. आप एक बार फिर चेक कीजिए।
aap ek baar phir cek kiijie.
"Please check one more time."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

The Vegetable Market

Traditionally in India, fresh food items are sold at street markets by people from farming families, who transport produce into towns and cities on a daily basis and sell them on open, wheeled carts. Prices are set and discussed through bargaining around the accepted price standard. Buyers pass by, look at them, and pick out ones they find freshest or healthiest. When they decide to buy, the customer asks for the vegetable by the kilogram, which the seller weighs, usually on classic, old weighing scales.

These sellers assemble in local markets daily with fruits and vegetables piled onto their carts or wheel them around throughout the day in a neighborhood. Sometimes fruit sellers also walk around with baskets of fruits on their head, calling out the name of the fruit in loud, sing-song voices as they pass homes.

LESSON NOTES

Beginner S1 #17

A Hindi Chat With a Fellow Passenger

CONTENTS

- 2 Hindi
- 2 English
- 3 Romanization
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 6 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

17

HINDI

1. A: क्या आप दिल्ली से है?
2. B: नहीं हम यहाँ के नहीं। हम चंडीगढ़ से आज सुबह को दिल्ली आए। आप दिल्ली से है?
3. A: जी हाँ. आज बड़ी ठण्ड है नहीं?
4. B: हाँ बिल्कुल. दिल्ली में कुछ ज़्यादा ही ठण्ड पड़ी है इस बार।
5. A: आप के यहाँ इतनी ठंड होती है?
6. B: नहीं इतनी तो नहीं है. पर सुना है पहले होती थी।
7. A: अच्छा। अभी गरम चाय मिल जाती तो अच्छा होता।

ENGLISH

1. A: Are you from Delhi?
2. B: No, we're not from here. We just came from Chandigarh this morning. Are you from Delhi?
3. A: Yes. It's very cold today, isn't it?
4. B: Yes, quite. It's a very cold winter in Delhi this year.

CONT'D OVER

5. A: Does it get this cold at your place?
6. B: No, not this much. But I've heard it used to be this cold.
7. A: I see. If we could get some hot tea now, that'd be great.

ROMANIZATION

1. A: kyaa aap DiLLii Se hai?
2. B: Nahiin ham yahaan ke Nahiin. ham caNdigarh Se aaj Subah ko DiLLii aae. aap DiLLii Se hai?
3. A: jii haan. aaj badii thaNd hai Nahiin?
4. B: haan biLkuL. DiLLii mein kuch zyaaDaa hii thaNd padii hai iS baar.
5. A: aap ke yahaan iTNii thaNd hoTii hai?
6. B: Nahiin iTNii To Nahiin hai. par SuNaa hai pahLe hoTii THii.
7. A: acchaa. abhii garam caae miL jaaTii To acchaa hoTaa.

VOCABULARY

Hindi	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
पर	par	but (colloquial)	preposition	
ठंड	thaNd	cold	noun	feminine

बिल्कुल	biLkuL	completely, absolutely	adverb	
इस बार	iS baar	this time	phrase	
सुनना	suNNaa	to hear	verb	
आप के यहाँ	aap ke yahaan	at your place	phrase	
इतनी	iTnii	this much	adjective	
पड़ना	padNaa	to fall (for weather only)	verb	
पहले	pahLe	before	adverb	masculine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

वो मुझसे बहुत बड़े हैं पर उन में बचपना काफ़ी है. vo mujhSe bahuT bade hain par uN mein bacpaNaa kaafii hai. "He's a lot older than I am, yet he's also very childlike."	ऊटी में बहुत ठंड पड़ती है. uutii mein bahuT thaNd padTii hai. "It gets very cold in Ooti."
मुझे इसके बारे में बिल्कुल नहीं पता था. mujhe iSke baare mein biLkuL Nahiin paTaa THaa. "I didn't know about this at all."	मैं बिल्कुल नहीं गा सकती main biLkuL Nahiin gaa SakTii. "I can't sing at all."
इस बार अच्छे से कोशिश करूंगा. iS baar acche Se kosis karuuNgaa. "I'll try very hard this time."	इस बार मैं रेस नहीं हारूंगा iS baar main reS Nahiin haaruNgaa. "I won't lose the race this time."

तुम कौनसा गाना सुन रहे थे? Tum kauNSaa gaaNaa SuN rahe THe? "Which song were you listening to?"	बैठक में शोर था और वक्ता को सुन पाना मुश्किल था। baithak mein sor THaa aur SuN paaNaa muskiL THaa. The meeting was noisy and it was hard to hear the speaker.
वह लड़का समुंदर के आवाज़ को सुनता है। vah Ladkaa SamuNDar ke aavaaz ko SuNTaa hai. The boy listens to the sound of the ocean.	आप के यहाँ मिठाई बहुत अच्छी मिलती है. aap ke yahaan mithaaii bahuT acchii miLTii hai. "You can get very good sweets where you're from."
इतनी ज़्यादा आवाज़ कहाँ से आ रही है? iTNii zyaaDaa aavaaz kahaan Se aa rahii hai? Where is all this noise coming from?	वह इतनी थक गयी थी की वह ठीक से चल भी नहीं पा रही थी । vah iTnii thakk gayi thi ki vah theek se chal bhi nahi paa rahi thi She was so tired that she couldn't even walk properly.
दिल्ली में बहुत गर्मी पड़ती है. DiLLii mein bahuT garmii padTii hai. "It gets really hot in Delhi."	आप पहले यहाँ आए हैं? aap pahLe yahaan aae hain? "Have you been here before?"

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

आप के यहाँ *aap ke yahaan* means "at your place." This phrase can mean "your house" or "your town" and can refer to the place someone is from, depending on the situation. The reverse is also true, so we can say *hamaare yahaan* to mean "my home" or "where I live." If people are talking about work, *aap ke yahaan* may also mean "in your field of work."

For example:

1. आप के यहाँ तो हर साल धूम धाम से महोत्सव होता है.

aap ke yahaan To har SaaL DHuum DHaam Se mahoTSav hoTaa hai

"There's a big celebration every year where you live."

इतनी *iTNii* means "this much" and is in the feminine form. The masculine is *iTNaa*, and the plural is *iTNe*. This word can be used with any adjective to describe the amount. For example **इतनी पास** *iTNii paaS* means "this close [to something]." Another usage is in making exclamatory statements. For example, to remark, "So much food!" in Hindi, the sentence will be **इतना खाना!** *iTNaa khaaNaa!* Thus, *iTNaa* can mean "this much" or "so much," depending on the sentence.

For example:

1. इतना ज़्यादा मैं नहीं खा पाऊंगा.

iTNaa zyaaDaa main Nahiin khaa paaUNgaa

"I won't be able to eat so much food."

2. इतने पानी में तैर कैसे सकते हैं?

iTNe paaNii mein Tair kaiSe SakTe hain?

"How can we swim in this much water?"

पड़ना *padNaa* is a verb that has a few different meanings. In this case, the verb means "to fall," but only in relation to the weather. This is used to talk about heat, cold, or snow. For example, *garmii padNaa* means "to be hot" or for the weather to get hot, *thaNd padNaa* means "to get / be cold" or the weather turning cold, and *baraf padNaa* means "to snow."

For example:

1. हर साल की तरह गर्मी नहीं पड़ी है.

har SaaL kii Tarah garmii Nahiin padii hai

"It's not as hot as it gets every year."

GRAMMAR

The Focuses of this Lesson are Making Verbs into Participles in the Active Voice and Using Them.

पर सुना है पहले होती थी।

par SuNaa hai pahLe hoTii THii.

"But I've heard that it used to be."

Verb participles in Hindi are made by removing the -ना -Naa from the infinitive form and adding -आ/ई/ए -aa / ii / e.

For example: बोलना *boLNaa* ("to speak") becomes बोला *boLaa* (masculine).

If the last sound when the -ना -Naa is removed is a vowel, then -या/ई/ए *yaa / ii / e* is added instead.

For example: सोना *SoNaa* ("to sleep") becomes सोया *Soyaa* (masculine).

Here are some more examples: पढ़ना *padNaa* ("to read") - पड़ा *padaa* (masculine), पड़ी *padii* (feminine), and पड़े *pade* (plural / polite)

These are some exceptions:

होना *hoNaa* ("to be" or "happen") - हुआ *huaa* (masculine), हुई *huii* (feminine), हुए *hue* (plural / polite)

करना *karNaa* ("to do") - किया *kiyaa* (masculine), की *kii* (feminine), किए *kie* (plural / polite)

जाना *jaaNaa* ("to go") - गया *gayaa* (masculine), गई *gaii* (feminine), गए *gae* (plural / polite)

लेना *LeNaa* ("to take") - लिया *Liyaa* masculine, ली *Lii* feminine, लिए *Lie* (plural / polite)

देना *DeNaa* ("to give") - दिया *Diyaa* (masculine), दी *Dii* (feminine), दिए *Die* (plural / polite)

Uses

Present perfect

In the present perfect, the word है / हैं *hai / hain* ("is" or "are") ends the sentence.

For example:

1. उसने काम ख़तम नहीं किया है।
uSNe kaam khaTam Nahiin kiyaa hai.
"She hasn't finished her work."
2. मैंने वो गाना सूना है।
main Ne vo gaaNaa SuuNaa hai
"I have heard that song."

Past perfect

In the past perfect, the word था / थी / थे *THaa / THii / THe* ("was" or "were") ends the sentence.

For example:

1. उसने ज़्यादा चॉकलेट खा लिया था।
uSNe zyaaDaa caukLet khaa Liyaa THaa.
"He had eaten too much chocolate."
2. मैंने अखबार में आपकी कहानी पढ़ी थी।
maiNe akhbaar mein aapkii kahaaNii padii.
"I read your story in the newspaper."

Conditional perfect

In this tense, the word होता / होती / होते *hoTaa / hoTii / hoTe* ("would have") ends the sentence.

For example:

1. उसका पासपोर्ट चोरी न हुई होती तो वो चीन घुमने गया होता।
uSkaa paaSport corii Na huii hoTii To vo ciiN ghumNe gayaa hoTaa.
"If his passport hadn't been stolen, he would have gone to travel in China."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

For passengers traveling by train, overnight or long distance, it is normal to strike up conversations because they are confined in open rooms facing each other for many hours. There are many different levels of train seats, from AC compartments with temperature control and sealed glass windows, where only railway employees and contracted caterers travel through to serve amenities, to cheaper tickets in compartments with open windows and doors, where all sorts of sellers and vendors walk by selling snacks and goods and chatting with people.

LESSON NOTES

Beginner S1 #18

This Indian Chai is Delicious!

CONTENTS

- 2 Hindi
- 2 English
- 3 Romanization
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 6 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

18

HINDI

1. A: भैया ये चाय बढ़िया बनी है! कुछ खास डाला क्या?
2. B: वैसे तो कुछ भी नहीं, दूध में मलाई अच्छी थी और इलाइची डाली थी बस।
3. A: तभी तो, क्या सुगंध निकली है। बहुत अच्छी बनी है।
4. B: जी शुक्रिया।
5. A: एक कप और पिलाएंगे?
6. B: हाँजी बिलकुल।

ENGLISH

1. A: Bhaiyya, this tea is excellent! Did you add something special?
2. B: Nothing special, really, the milk was just very creamy, and I added cardamom this time.
3. A: That's why the aroma is wonderful! It's very good.
4. B: Thank you.
5. A: Will you give me another cup of tea?

CONT'D OVER

6. B: Yes, of course.

ROMANIZATION

1. A: bhaiyaa ye caae barhiyaa baNii hai! kuch khaaS daaLaa kyaa?
2. B: vaiSe To kuch bhii Bahiin, DuuDh mein maLaaii achhii THii aur iLaaicii daaLii THii baS.
3. A: Tabhii To, kyaa sugaNDH NikLii hai. bahuT achhii baNNii hai.
4. B: jii sukriyaa.
5. A: ek kap aur pilaaeNge?
6. B: haanjii biLkuL.

VOCABULARY

Hindi	Romanization	English	Class
निकलना	NikaLNaa	to come out, to leave	verb
कुछ भी नहीं	kuch bhii Nahiin	nothing at all	phrase
स्वादित	swaaDisht	delicious	adjective
बढ़िया	barhiyaa	excellent	adjective
सुगंध	sugaNDH	aroma, fragrance	noun
वैसे तो	vaiSe To	in that sense	phrase

बस	baS	only, just	adjective
इलाइची	iLaaicii	cardamom	noun
तभी	Tabhii	that's why	conjunction

SAMPLE SENTENCES

घर से निकलते ही उनसे मुलाकात हो गयी. ghar Se NikaLTe hii uNSe muLaakaaT ho gayii. "I ran into him outside immediately upon leaving home."	मेरे लिए ये काम कुछ भी नहीं है. mere Lie ye kaam karNaa kuch bhii Nahiin hai. "Doing this job is no big deal for me."
मुझे घर का खाना सबसे स्वादिष्ट लगता है. mujhe ghar kaa khaaNaa SabSe SwaaDist LagTaa hai. "I find home food the most delicious."	आप बहुत स्वादिष्ट खाना बनाते हैं aap bahuT SwaaDist khaaNaa baNaaTe hain. "You cook excellent food."
यह स्वादिष्ट है। yah swaaDisht hai It's delicious.	तुम हमेशा स्वादिष्ट केक बनाती हो। Tum hamesha swaaDisht cake banaaTi ho You always make delicious cakes.
हिन्दुस्तानी खाना स्वादिष्ट है! hinDusTaanee khaanaa swaDisht hai! Indian food is delicious!	इतनी कम उम्र में भी कितनी बढ़िया पेंटिंग बनाई है. iTNii kam umr mein bhii kiTNii barhiyaa peNtiNg baNaaai hai. "She has made such a beautiful painting, with skill far beyond her years."

गुलाबों की सुगंध चारों ओर है. guLaabon kii SugaNDH caaron o-r hai. "The scent of roses fills the air."	वैसे तो हम पूजा नहीं करते, लेकिन माँ के जन्मदिन पर मन्दिर ज़रूर जाते हैं. vaiSe To ham puujaa Nahiin karTe, Lekin maa ke jaNamDin par maNDir zaruur jaaTe hain. "Normally I don't pray much, however, on my mother's birthday I make sure I go to the temple."
बस इतना पानी काफ़ी है. baS iTNaa paaNii kaafii hai. "That's enough, this is the right amount of water."	खीर बनाने के लिए इलाइची चाहिए. khiir baNaaNe ke Lie iLaaicii caahie. "I need cardamom for making rice pudding."
तभी आज घर में ज़्यादा आवाज़ नहीं हो रही. Tabhii aaj ghar mein zyaaDaa avaaz Nahiin ho rahii. "That's why there's hardly any noise in the house today."	तभी मुझे भूक नहीं है Tabhii mujhe bhuuk Nahiin hai. "That's why I'm not hungry."

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

खास *khaaS* means "special" and "extra." For example, ये खास आपके लिए है *ye khaaS aapke Lie hai* means, "This is specially for you." The word also has other connotations and can mean "main" and also "specific." For example, in big events, the "chief guest" or "main guest" is referred to as खास मेहमान *khaaS mehmaaN*. *khaaS* is often used in association with *kar* or *karke* to mean "specifically." For example, the following sentence, यहाँ दोसा अच्छी मिलती है, खास करके रवा दोसा *yahaan doSaa acchii miLTii hai, khaaS karke ravaa DoSaa* means, "You can get good dosa here, especially Rava Dosa."

बढ़िया *barhiyaa* means "excellent" and "fantastic" and is used to compliment the effort or skill involved. **बहुत बढ़िया** *bahuT barhiyaa*, meaning "very good" or "really great," is used on its own as a phrase to give a compliment, especially after a performance or presentation.

For example:

1. **खाना बढ़िया बना है।**
khaaNaa barhiyaa baNaa hai
"The food is fantastic."

सुगंध *sugaNDH* is a noun which means "good smell" or "pleasant smell." It's synonymous with the word **खुशबू** *khusbuu*. To say "great smell," the word *acchii* is used together with *SugaNDH*, which already means "good smell." Thus, *acchii SugaNDH* can mean "great smell" and also "strong aroma."

For example:

1. **यहाँ चमेलीओन की अच्छी सुगंध आ रही है।**
yahaan cameLiion ki acchii SugaNDH aa rahii hai
"There's a strong aroma of jasmine here."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Using Intransitive Verbs Such as बनना *baNNaa*.

बहुत अच्छी बनी है।

bahuT acchii baNii hai.

"It's very well-made."

In Hindi, most verbs have an intransitive equivalent. For example, **करना** *karNaa*, which means "to do" is transitive, and **होना** *hoNaa*, which means "to happen" or "become" is the intransitive word.

The intransitive verb is a verb that has no direct object, like "to grow," "to fall," or "to rise." Their transitive pairs are "to bring up," "to drop," and "to raise," respectively. The same is true for verbs in Hindi.

Most intransitive verbs can be derived from their transitive pair verb. For example, बनाना *baNaaNaa* ("to make") is a transitive verb. To change this to intransitive, the *aa* vowel at the end of the verb root has to be removed, so that it becomes बनना *baNNaa* ("to become made").

For example:

गिरना *girNaa* ("to fall") - गिराना *giraaNaa* ("to drop")

उठना *uthNaa* ("to get up" or "rise") - उठाना *uthaaNaa* ("to pick up" or "raise")

मिलना *miLNaa* ("to meet") - मिलाना *miLaaNaa* ("to make things / people meet")

There are some unusual pairs listed here:

जागना *jaagNaa* ("to wake up" (self)) - जगाना *jagaaNaa* ("to wake up" (someone else))

बिगड़ना *bigadNaa* ("to be ruined") - बिगाड़ना *bigaadNaa* ("to ruin")

रुकना *rokNaa* ("to stop" (self)) - रोकना *roaNaa* ("to stop" (someone or something))

निकलना *NikaLNaa* ("to emerge" or "come out") - निकालना *NikaaLNaa* ("to bring out" or "emit")

Sample Sentences

1. ये चाए बढिया बनी है।
ye caae barhiyaa baNi hai
"This tea is very well-made."

2. ये चाए बढिया बनाई है।
ye caae barhiyaa baNaaii hai
"[You] have made the tea very well."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Chaiwallah

The *chaiwallah* (pronounced *caaevaaLaa*) is a ubiquitous figure in Indian daily life. Anyone who makes and serves chai (a type of tea) is known and referred to as a *chaiwallah*, and in many urban office buildings, one man brings around tea as a *chaiwallah*.

Indian tea or chai is different because it is made differently, contrary to the prevalent misconception that it is the presence of spices that makes it different. Chai is made by boiling milk, water, sugar, and tea leaves, which is what makes it thicker and sweeter. Spices such as cardamom or ginger, are also added from time to time, as in this conversation, but the creamy texture comes from boiling the milk. There are stores on the sides of streets where chai is sold all day long, and people stop by for a cup or two. These places serve tea in small, clear glasses, which are commonly associated with tea bought from the *chaiwallah* on the street side.

LESSON NOTES

Beginner S1 #19

Making Plans in Hindi, Part 2

CONTENTS

- 2 Hindi
- 2 English
- 3 Romanization
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 6 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

19

HINDI

1. A: कल रनबीर की फिल्म आ रही है, नई वाली। देखने चलें?
2. B: अरे हाँ! मुझे भी देखनी है. लेकिन कल नहीं जा सकती, श्याम को मौसी ने घर पे बुलाया है.
3. A: तो परसों चले जाना मौसी के यहाँ।
4. B: नहीं यार बहुत दिनों से तै है. फिल्म परसों नहीं देख सकते क्या?
5. A: हाँ वो ठीक है. दोपहर में चलें? सुबह को कुछ काम है ।
6. B: हाँ पास में साकेत मॉल में? वहाँ लंच करके पिक्चर देख सकते हैं ।
7. A: अच्छा, चलो ठीक है.

ENGLISH

1. A: There's a new movie starring Ranbir Kapoor releasing tomorrow. Do you want to go watch it?
2. B: Oh yes! I want to watch it too. But I can't go tomorrow. I'm supposed to be at my aunt's place in the evening.
3. A: Why don't you go see your aunt the day after tomorrow?

CONT'D OVER

4. B: No way, it's been fixed for a while now. Can't we go watch the film on the day after tomorrow?
5. A: Yeah, I guess that's fine. How about the afternoon? I have some things to do in the morning.
6. B: Yeah sure, at Saket Mall nearby? We can have lunch there and then watch the movie.
7. A: Okay, that's fine.

ROMANIZATION

1. A: kaL raNbiir kii fiLm aa rahii hai, Naii vaaLii. DekhNe caLen?
2. B: are haan! mujhebhii DekhNii hai. LekIN kaL Nahii jaa SakTii, syaam ko mauSii Ne ghar pe buLaayaa hai.
3. A: To parSon caLe jaaNaa mauSii ke yahaan.
4. B: Nahiin jaar, bahuT DiNo Se Tai hai. fiLm parSon Nahiin Dekh SakTe kyaa?
5. A: haan vo thiik hai. Dopahar mein caLen? Subah ko kuch kaam hai.
6. B: haan paaS mein SaakeT mauL mein? vahaan laNc karke pikchar Dekh SakTe hain.
7. A: achha, caLo thiik hai.

VOCABULARY

Hindi	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
देखनी है	DekhNii hai	have to watch	phrase	
बुलाना	buLaaNaa	to call or invite	verb	
श्याम	syaam	evening	noun	feminine
यार	yaar	friend, used very colloquially in the same way as "dude"	noun	
तै	tai	decided, confirmed	participle	
परसों	parSon	day after tomorrow OR day before yesterday	noun	
दोपहर	Dopahar	afternoon	noun	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

मुझे इस साल ताज महल ज़रूर देखनी है . mujhe iS SaaL Taaj mahaL zaruur DekhNii hai. "I definitely have to see the Taj Mahal this year."	कल अपने दोस्तों को घर पे बुलाया है. kaL apNe DoSTon ko ghar pe buLaayaa hai. "I've invited my friends over tomorrow."
--	--

अपना काम श्याम होने से पहले ख़तम करलो. apNaa kaam syaam hoNe Se pahLe khaTam karLo. "Make sure you finish all your work before evening."	मेरे सारे यार आसाम गए हुए हैं. mere Saare yaar aaSaam gae hue hain. "All my friends have gone off to Assam."
ये तो तै है की ये मैच हमारी टीम ही जीतेगी. ye To Tai hai kii ye maic hamaarii tiim hi jiiTegii. "It's certain that our team is going to win the match."	कल परसों में काम हो जाएगा . kaL parSon mein kaam ho jaaegaa. "The work will get done within a day or two."
दोपहर में गर्मी बहुत है. Dopahar mein garmii bahuT hai. "It's very hot in the afternoons."	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

बुलाना *buLaaNaa* is a verb which means "to call out," "to call for," and also "to ask someone over." The following are examples of all three meanings:

- वो दूर खड़ा था लेकिन मैंने बुलाया तो उसने मेरी तरफ़ देखा।

vo Duur khadaa THaa Lekin main Ne buLaaya to uSNe merii Taraf Dekhaa

"He was standing far away but turned to look at me when I called out to him."
- जल्दी से डॉक्टर को बुलाओ।

jaLDii Se dauktar ko buLaao

"Call for a doctor quickly."

3. मुझे लंच पे बुलाया है।

mujhe LaNc pe buLaaya hai.

"I've been invited over for lunch."

यार *yaar* literally means "friend" or "friends" in Hindi. It is also used commonly as a slang between friends in the same way as "dude" in North America or "mate" in Australia, but more frequently. Between friends, *yaar* is used in every other sentence, and amongst young people in India, people tend to use *yaar* even when they're speaking English.

For example:

1. नहीं यार इस बार नहीं आ पाऊंगा।

Nahiin yaar iS baar Nahiin aa paauNgaa

"No, mate, I won't be able to make it this time."

वो *vo* means "that" and is also used as a pronoun meaning "he" or "she." For example, वो कहानी फिरसे बताओ *vo kahaaNii phirSe baTaaO* means, "Tell me that story again." As a pronoun, the gender is not specified, unlike in English, so वो कब आयेंगे? *vo kab aayeNge?* can mean, "When will he come?" or "When will she come?" The form of the verb indicates the gender of the subject in the lower familiar and intimate levels of Hindi, but in the polite form, the gender of the subject is hidden.

For example:

1. वो जगह बहुत अच्छी है।

vo jagah bahuT acchii hai

"That place is very nice."

2. वो कौन थी?

vo kauN THii?

"Who was she?"

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Making Future Tense Suggestion Verbs Like चलें *caLe*,

Meaning, "Should we go?"

देखने चलें ?

DekhNe caLen?

"Want to go watch?"

This tense is used in two ways: as a suggestion or a suggestive question. Thus, it is not the same as simple future tense.

For example, the verb *caLNaa* means "to walk" or "go." In this future suggestive tense, it becomes चलें *caLen*, which means "should go" in the plural (we / us).

For example:

1. घूमने चलें?

ghuumNe caLe?

"Should we travel/ take a trip?"

caLe is used with nouns thus: Place plus *caLe*, and with verbs thus: Verb plus *Ne caLe*.

For example:

देखना *DekhNaa* ("to see") - देखें *Dekhen*

खाना *khaaNaa* ("to eat") - खाएं *khaaen*

जाना *jaaNaa* ("to go") - जाएं *jaaen*

Since this tense is in the plural, it can only be used in two situations: making a suggestion as a statement to others or suggesting to your own group as a question.

For example:

1. आप सब वहाँ बैठें तो अच्छा है।
aap Sab vahaan baithen To achhaa hai
"It's better if you all sit over there."
2. दोबारा करें?
Dobaaraa karen?
"Should we do it again?"

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Bollywood/Hindi Movies

Hindi movies are released every Friday by the Hindi movie industry in Mumbai, and due to the rise of shopping malls with movie theatres everywhere in urban India, it has become a common practice for young people in cities to go watch movies with friends frequently. They may go watch a movie every other weekend with friends.

Ranbir Kapoor is an actor in Bollywood who is an example of what is called an "youth icon." These are actors who have a major connection with the younger generations and a strong fan following in the younger age group. This is very significant in the movie industry in recent times due to the massive population of Indians below the age of thirty. Since India has had a high population growth rate, close to half of the country's people are in the younger age bracket. This group constitutes a huge consumer base for the entertainment industries, especially Bollywood.

LESSON NOTES

Beginner S1 #20

Getting Directions in Hindi

CONTENTS

- 2 Hindi
- 2 English
- 3 Romanization
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 7 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

20

HINDI

1. A: अंकल ज़रा यहाँ से शिव मंदिर तक का रस्ता बताएंगे?
2. B: हाँ बिलकुल. वो बड़े शिवजी की मूर्ती जहाँ है ना?
3. A: हाँजी, सफ़ेद रंग की बड़ी सी मूर्ती.
4. B: आप पैदल जा रहे हैं?
5. A: नहीं गाड़ी वहाँ पीछे रोकी हुई है.
6. B: अच्छा, तो फिर पीछे से निकलकर दायें जाइए, सीधे जाके पहली मोड़ पे फिर दायें लीजिए, और वहाँ से दुसरे रेड लाइट पे बायें.
आगे शिव मंदिर मिलेगी
7. A: धन्यवाद.

ENGLISH

1. A: Uncle, could you please tell us the way to the Shiv Temple?
2. B: Yes, of course. The one with the big statue, right?
3. A: Yes, the big white statue.
4. B: Are you walking there?

CONT'D OVER

5. A: No, the car is parked back there.
6. B: Okay, then back it out from the street and turn right. Go straight and turn right again at the first crossing, and then take a left at the next traffic signal. You'll find the temple straight ahead.
7. A: Thank you.

ROMANIZATION

1. A: ankaL zaraa yahaan Se siv maNDir Tak kaa raSTaa baTaaeNge?
2. B: haan biLkuL. vo bade sivjii kii murTii jahaan hai Naa?
3. A: haanji, SafeD raNg kii badii Sii murTii.
4. B: aap paiDaL jaa rahe hain?
5. A: Nahiin gaadii vahaan piiche rokii huii hai.
6. B: acchaa, To phir piiche Se NikaLkar Daayen jaaie, SiiDHe jaake pahLii morh pe phir daayen Liijie, aur vahaan Se DuSre red Laait pe baayen. aage siv maNdir miLegii.
7. A: DHaNyavaaD.

VOCABULARY

Hindi	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
बायें	baayen	left	noun	masculine

तक	Tak	until, till	adverb	
पैदल	paiDaL	by foot	adverbial phrase	
आगे	aage	ahead/ in front	adverb	
सीधे	siiDHe	straight	adverb	
पीछे	piichhe	behind, in the back	adverb	feminine
रोकना	rokanaa	to stop (transitive)	verb	
गाड़ी	gaadii	car	noun	feminine
दायें	Daayen	right	adjective, adverb	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

बायें तरफ भीड़ ज़्यादा है। baayen Taraf bhiid zyaaDaa hai. "It's more crowded on the left."	दूर तक यहाँ कोई अस्पताल नहीं है। Duur Tak yahaan koi aSpaTaaL Nahiin hai. "There's no hospital around for miles."
दादर स्टेशन तक टैक्सी चाहिए। DaaDar steSHan Tak taiksii CHahiye I want a taxi till Dadar station.	स्टेशन तक मैं रोज़ पैदल जाता हूँ। StesaN Tak main roz paiDaL jaaTaa huun. "I go by foot to the station everyday."
आगे आपकी बस खड़ी है। aage aapkii baS khadii hai. "The bus you want is standing straight ahead."	आगे चलना। aage chalnaa Move ahead.

सीधा लाइन खींचीए. SiiDHaa LaaiN khiinciie. "Draw a straight line."	वह इतने नशे में था कि वह सीधे नहीं चल पा रहा था। vah iTne naSHe mein THa ki vah siiDHe nahiin chal paa rahaa THa He was so drunk that he could not walk straight.
हम सीधे गये, और दूसरे मोड़ पर, हमें होटल मिला। ham seeDHe gae aur Dusre mod par hamen hotal milaa We went straight, and at the second turn, we found the hotel.	मेरे पीछे छुप जाओ. mere piiche chup jaaO. "You can hide behind me."
गाड़ी रोककर किसी से पूछलो. gaadii rokkar kiSii Se puuchLo. "You should stop the car, and ask someone."	कृपया कार पार्क के सामने रोक दो। kripyaa kaar paark ke SaamNe rok Do. Please stop the car in front of the park.
वह लाल बत्ती के सामने रुक गया। vah lal baTTii ke samne ruk gayaa He stopped in front of the red light.	गाड़ी की हेडलाइट टूट गयी है. gaadii kii hedLaait tuut gayii hai. "The car headlights are broken."
मेरे दायें पैर पे चोट लगी है. mere Daayen pair pe cot Lagii hai. "I've hurt my right leg."	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

पैदल *paiDaL* means "by foot" and is used to explain travel. This is used often with the verb

जाना *jaaNaa*, meaning "to go," rather than with चलना *caLNaa*, which means "to walk."

For example:

1. वहां बस खराब हो गयी तो हमें बाकी रस्ता पैदल जाना पड़ा।
vahaan baS kharaab ho gayii To hamen baakii raSTaa paiDaL jaaNaa padaa.
"The bus broke down there, so we had to go the rest of the way by foot."

आगे *aage* means "ahead" or "in front" or "forward." आगे बढ़ो *aage barho* is a common phrase used in the army to mean "go forward." The following examples use the word in different ways:

1. दूकान आगे है
DuukaaN aage hai
"The store is up ahead."
2. आगे देखकर चलो
aage Dekhkar caLo
"Look in front of you when you walk."
3. गाड़ी आगे बढ़ाइए
gaadii aage barhaaie
"Move your car forward."

Another usage of the word *aage* is with its opposite *piiche*, which means "behind" or "in the back." Together, आगे पीछे *aage piiche* means "back and forth" and "around."

सीधे *SiiDHe* means "straight" and can also mean "forward," This can be physically straight, as in the case of road directions or for doing things in a straight line, but it can also be used outside of physical descriptions. For example, the Hindi for, "Please give a straightforward answer," would be सीधा सीधा जवाब दीजिए *SiiDHaa SiiDHaa javaav Diijie*. Another special usage is in the phrase सीधा साधा *SiiDHaa SaaDHaa*. This phrase means "simple and straightforward" and is used to describe people who are not sly or cunning, don't have any

airs, and are satisfied with less.

For example:

1. सीधे खड़े हो।

SiiDHe khade ho

"Stand up straight."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Using Future Tense Verbs for Requests.

अंकल ज़रा यहाँ से शिव मंदिर तक का रस्ता बताएंगे?

ankaL zaraa yahaan Se siv maNDir Tak kaa raSTaa baTaaeNge?

"Uncle, could you please tell us the way to the Shiv Temple?"

बताना *baTaaNaa* means "to tell" and can be changed to the plural future form to बताएंगे *baTaaenge* in the simple future tense. In its simplest form, it means "will tell," where the subject is either plural or to be respected. However, this form is also used for making requests, where the meaning becomes, "Could you please tell?" The word "you" can be skipped to retain the meaning of the question.

For example:

1. ज़रा बताएंगे?

zaraa baTaaeNge

"Could you please tell us/me?" (implying quickly or shortly and used when asking for help)

The plural future tense is made by adding -एंगे *eNge* to the verb root. For example, लिखना *LikhNaa*, which means "to write," becomes लिखेंगे *LikheNge*.

Other verb examples:

देखना *DekhNaa* ("to see") - देखेंगे *DekheNge*

बनाना *baNaaNaa* ("to make") - बनाएँगे *baNaaeNge*

Although this is the simple future tense, the plural has a different connotation as explained, since it is also the polite form.

For example:

1. इसे कैसे खोलते हैं बताएँगे?

iSe kaiSe khoLTe hai baTaaeNge?

"Could you please tell me how to open this?"

2. हमारी कुछ चीज़ें आप यहाँ रखेंगे?

hamaari kuch ciizen aap yahaan rakheNge?

"Could you please keep some of my things here?"

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Places of Worship

India is home to many religions of the world. Five of the biggest listed in order of population are Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, Sikhism, and Buddhism. Thus, religious places of worship are many and diverse in architecture, color, size, and grandeur. Some of the best tourist sites are places of worship. The Hindi terms for each are as follows: *maNDir* (Hindu), *maSjiD* (Muslim), *girjaa* (Christian), *gurDwaaraa* (Sikh), *math* (Buddhist). These are all recognized national religions, and it is a principle of Indian secularism to recognize equally the practices and important occasions of each. While well-known places of worship for all the religions are found across the country, the most famous *Sikh gurudwara* is the Golden Temple in Amritsar, which is the holiest site for Sikhism.

LESSON NOTES

Beginner S1 #21

A Hindi Invitation, Part 2

CONTENTS

- 2 Hindi
- 2 English
- 3 Romanization
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 6 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

21

HINDI

1. A: नमस्ते आंटी, आप कल श्याम को फ्री हैं क्या?
2. B: हाँ वैसे तो हम घर पे ही हैं, क्यों बेटा?
3. A: कल मेरा जन्मदिन है तो हम श्याम को कुछ लोगों को घर पे बुला रहे हैं. आप आएंगी तो मुझे बहुत अच्छा लगेगा.
4. B: मैं ज़रूर आउंगी बेटा. कुछ काम है जो छै बजे तक खतम हो जाएगा तो सात बजे तक हम ज़रूर पहुँच जाएंगे.
5. A: अच्छा आंटी. अंकल भी आएंगे ना?
6. B: हाँ मैं उन्हे लेकर आउंगी.

ENGLISH

1. A: Hi, Aunt, are you free tomorrow evening?
2. B: Yes, we'll just be at home. Why?
3. A: It's my birthday tomorrow, so we're inviting some people over to our house. I'd really like it if you could join.
4. B: I'll definitely join. I have some work that will get done by six p.m., so I can definitely join by seven in the evening.

CONT'D OVER

5. A: Okay, Aunt. Can Uncle come too?
6. B: Yes, I'll bring him too.

ROMANIZATION

1. A: NamaSTe aaNtii, aap kaL syaam ko frii hain kyaa?
2. B: haan vaiSe To ham ghar pe hii hain, kyun betaa?
3. A: kaL meraa jaNmaDiN hai To ham syaam ko kuch Logon ko ghar pe buLaa rahe hain. aap aaeNgii To mujhe bahuT acchaa Lagegaa.
4. B: main zaruur aaunGii betaa. kuch kaam hai jo chai baje Tak khaTam ho jaaegaa To ham SaaT baje Tak ham zaruur panhuch jaaeNge.
5. A: acchaa aaNtii. aNkaL bhii aaeNge Naa?
6. B: haan main uNhe Lekar aaunGii.

VOCABULARY

Hindi	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
जन्मदिन	jaNmaDiN	birthday	noun	masculine
लोगों	Logon	people	noun	
घर पे बुलाना	ghar pe buLaaNaa	to invite home	phrase	

अच्छा लगना	acchaa LagNaa	to be pleased, to like	phrase	
बेटा	beTaa	child, son	noun	masculine OR neutral
पहुँचना	pahuuncNaa	to reach	verb	
लेकर आना	Lekar aanaa	to bring	verb	
कल	kal	yesterday/ tomorrow	noun	female

SAMPLE SENTENCES

आपका जन्मदिन कब है? aapkaa janm Din kab hai? When is your birthday?	जन्मदिन मुबारक हो! janm Din mubaarak ho! Happy birthday!
बहुत से लोगों ने इसे बहुत पसंद किया है. bahuT Se Logon Ne iSe bahuT paSaND kiYaa hai. "Lots of people have loved it."	मैंने उसको घर पे बुलाने के लिए फ़ोन किया था. maiNe uSko ghar pe buLaaNe ke Lie phoN kiYaa THaa. "I called him to invite him home."
उनको पहली बार मिलके मुझे बहुत अच्छा लगा. uNko pahLii baar miLke mujhe bahuT acchaa Lagaa. "I really liked him/her upon meeting for the first time."	बेटा आपकी उमर क्या है? betaa aapkii umar kyaa hai? "Child, what is your age?"

मेरे बेटे का नाम राहुल है। Mere bete kaa naam raahul hai. My son's name is Rahul.	मुझे पहुँचने में थोड़ी देर हो जाएगी. mujhe pahuuncNaa mein THodii Der ho jaegii. "I'll be a little late in reaching there."
हम पूजा के लिए फूल लेकर आए हैं. ham puujaa ke Lie phuuL Lekar aae hain. "We brought the flowers for the prayer rituals."	मुझे कल से सर्दी हो गयी. mujhe kaL Se SarDii ho gayii. "I caught a cold yesterday."
कल छुट्टी है kaL chutti hai. "Tomorrow is a holiday."	कल मेरी परीक्षा थी। Kal meree parichhya thee. "Yesterday was my exam."

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

लोगो *Logon* means "people" and is the conjugated form of the word लोग *Log*, which means "people" when it is used as an object in the sentence, with the object markers को *ko* or ने *Ne* or particles की *kii* ("of") or से *Se* ("from").

For example:

- इन लोगों के लिए कुर्सी ले आओ.
iN Logon ke Lie kurSii Le aao.
"Bring chairs for these people."

लेकर आना *Lekar aanaa* is a verb with different meanings. In the dialogue, the meaning used is "to bring." When the verb लेना *LeNaa* is used with the verb आना *aaNaa* ("to come") in its conjugated form (लेकर *Lekar* and ले *Le*), the meaning of the word is "to bring."

For example:

1. किताबें घर ले आना।

kiTaaben ghar Le aaNaa

"Bring the books home."

कल *kaL* is a word with two meanings: "yesterday" or "tomorrow." It can be either day, and the context indicates which meaning is being used. Sometimes *kaL* is used as "past" or "future" as well. For example, a common saying is कल किसने देखा *kaL kiSNe Dekhaa*, which means, "Who has seen tomorrow?" But what is really meant is, "No one can know the future." Another common phrase is कल की बातें *kaL kii baaTen*, which means "matters of yesterday," but what it really means is "past issues or concerns."

For example:

1. कल मैं बाज़ार जाऊंगा।

kaL main baazaar jaauNgaa.

"I will go to the market tomorrow."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is the Auxiliary Verb जाना *jaaNaa*.

कुछ काम है जो छै बजे तक खतम हो जाएगा

kuch kaam hai jo chai baje Tak khaTam ho jaaega.

"I have some work that will get done by six p.m."

The verb 'जाना *jaaNaa* is an auxiliary verb used very frequently to describe things "getting done" and similar situations.

The tenses:

Simple present: जाता जाती जाते

Simple past: गया गयी गए

Simple future: जाएगा जाऊँगा जाएगी जाउंगी जाएँगे

Here are some of the main verbs it combines with:

होना *hoNaa*: "to be"

The verb phrase हो जाना *o jaaNaa* means, "to get done." Adding *jaaNaa* adds a sense of completion and of the event being outside anyone's direct control.

For example:

1. तुम्हारी सारी मनोकामनाएँ पूरी हो जाएँ।
Tumhaarii Saarii maNokaamNaae puurii ho jaae.
"I hope all of your wishes come true."

जाना *jaaNaa* combines with most other verbs in the same way.

Other verb examples:

मरना *marNaa* ("to die") - This verb is hardly ever used without the जाना *jaaNaa* auxiliary. The common way to say "to die" is, therefore, मर जाना *mar jaaNaa*.

For example:

1. परसों हमारी बिल्ली मर गयी।
parSon hamaarii biLLii mar gayii.
"Our cat died the day before yesterday."

भरना *bharNaa* ("to fill") - भर जाना *bhar jaaNaa* ("to get filled up")

For example:

1. बाल्टी भर गयी क्या?

baaLtii bhar gayii kyaa?

"Is the bucket completely filled?"

डरना *darNaa* ("to be scared") - डर जाना *dar jaaNaa* ("to get frightened")

For example:

1. इतनी जोर से आवाज़ आई की मैं डर गया।

iTNii zor Se aavaaz aaii kii main dar gayaa.

"There was a loud noise; I got scared."

करना *karNaa* means "to do," and since this is an active, transitive verb, this combines with जाना *jaaNaa* with a slightly different meaning. कर जाना *kar jaaNaa* means "to do," but with a slightly different connotation. If you were to do something completely, finish it off, and be done with it, then कर जाना *kar jaaNaa* would be used. This would be used for work or tasks that are done for good, and the person doing them will not return to continue working in the short term or the long term. Often this pair of verbs is used when talking about the crowning achievements of people's lives after they have passed away.

For example:

1. मेरी आकांक्षा यही है की मैं ज़िन्दगी में बड़ा कुछ कर जाऊं।

merii aakaNsaa yahii hai kii main ziNDagii mein badaa kuch kar jaaun.

"My goal is to achieve something big in my life."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Birthdays

Birthday parties are a family occasion in India. Unlike traditions in other places, in India the

burden of treating is on the person whose birthday it is. The birthday boy or girl is expected to treat friends and family, even while receiving birthday presents, and if people throw parties, they would be the ones buying drinks for everyone. However, traditionally, birthdays were not considered important in Indian rituals, and it has only become pervasive as a ritual in the last century. Even as late as in the early twentieth century, many people would not record or even remember birth dates of newborn babies, and many people did not even know their own age or birthdays.

In urban India today, birthdays and birthday parties are similar to parties anywhere else. There are cakes, surprises, presents, and for adults, also drinks, dancing, and all kinds of entertainment.

LESSON NOTES

Beginner S1 #22

Making Plans in Hindi, Part 3

CONTENTS

- 2 Hindi
- 2 English
- 3 Romanization
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 7 Grammar
- 9 Cultural Insight

22

HINDI

1. A: मुझे आज चाइनीज़ खाने का बहुत मन कर रहा है.
2. B: मुझे भी, काम के बाद चलें क्या?
3. A: मैं चलने के लिए तैयार हूँ.
4. B: पास में एक अच्छी जगह पता है लेकिन रस्ता ठीक से याद नहीं.
5. A: अच्छा? नाम क्या है?
6. B: वो कुछ "लाइट" था...या शायद लैंटर्न या कुछ...
7. A: रेड लैंटर्न? मुझे रस्ता मालूम है.

ENGLISH

1. A: I really feel like eating Chinese food today.
2. B: Me too! Do you want to eat Chinese food after work?
3. A: Yeah, I'm ready to.
4. B: There's a good place nearby that I know of, but I can't remember the way there exactly.
5. A: Oh yeah? What's the name?

CONT'D OVER

6. B: It was something "Light" Or something with "Lantern," maybe?
7. A: Red Lantern? I know where that is.

ROMANIZATION

1. A: mujhe aaj caaiNiiz khaaNe kaa bahuT maN kar rahaa hai.
2. B: mujhe bhii, kaam ke baaD caLen kyaa?
3. A: main caLNe ke Lie Taiyaar huun.
4. B: paaS mein ek acchii jagah paTaa hai LekIN raSTaa thiik Se yaaD Nahiin.
5. A: acchaa? Naam kyaa hai?
6. B: vo kuch "Laait" THaa...yaa saayaD LaiNtarN yaa kuch...
7. A: red LaiNtarN? mujhe raSTaa maaLuum hai.

VOCABULARY

Hindi	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
खाना	khaaNaa	food	noun	masculine
तैयार	Taiyaar	ready	adjective	
जगह	jagah	place	noun	feminine

मालूम	maaloom	known, know well	participle	
याद	yaaden	remember, memory	noun	feminine
शायद	shaayad	maybe	adverb	
पता	paTa	to know	verb	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

हम घर से खाना लेके आए हैं. ham ghar Se khaaNaa Leke aae hain. We've brought our food from home.	क्या आपको भारतीय खाना पसंद है? kya aapko bharTiya khaaNaa paSaND hai? Do you like Indian food?
क्या आप भारतीय खाना खा सकते हैं? kya aap bharTiya khaaNaa khaa SakTe hain? Can you eat Indian food?	दावत के लिए खाना तैयार है. DaavaT ke Lie khaaNaa Taiyaar hai. "The food for the party is ready."
जगह ढूँढने में आपको तकलीफ तो नहीं हुई? jagah dhuuNdhNe main aapko TakLiif To Nahiin huii? I hope you didn't have any trouble finding the place?	यह जगह पिकनिक के लिए बहुत अच्छी है. yah jagah pikNik ke Lie bahuT acchii hai. "This is a great place for a picnic."

मुझे पहले से मालूम था की कुछ गड़बड़ हो जाएगा! mujhe pahLe Se maaLuum THaa kii kuch gadbad ho jaaegaa! "I knew that something would go wrong!"	अगले हफ्ते की लॉटरी जीतने वाली संख्या अभी तक मालूम नहीं है। agle hafTe ki lotterii jeeTne waali sanKHya aBHi Tak maloom nahii hai The winning numbers for next week's lottery are not yet known.
मुझे सब कुछ मालूम है । muJHe sab kuCH maaloom hai. I know everything.	मुझे अपने पुराने घर का रास्ता अब भी याद है. mujhe apNe puraaNe ghar kaa raSTaa ab bhii yaaD hai. "I still remember the way to my old house."
कुछ यादें सदा हमारे दिमाग में पीड़ा उत्पन्न करती हैं. kuch yaaden saDa hamaray dimaag mein peeDa uTpann karti hain Some memories just stand out as poignant in our minds.	मेरी दीदी शायद अगले हफ्ते आनेवाली है. merii DiiDii saayaD agLe haphTe aaNevaaLii hai. My sister may be coming to visit next week.
अगले महीने मुझे शायद छुट्टी मिलेगी. agLe mahiiNe mujhe saayaD chuttii miLegi. I might get holidays next month.	शायद वह नहीं आएगा। Shaayad voh naheen aaegaa. Maybe he won't come.
क्या तुम्हे इसका जवाब पता है? kyaa Tumhe iSkaa javaav paTaa hai? Do you know the answer to this?	क्या तुम्हे पता है कल नयी मेट्रो खुल रही है kya Tumhe paTa hai kal nayii metro khul rahi hai Do you know the new metro is opening tomorrow.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

खाना *khaaNaa* is a noun means "food." This can be confused with the verb "to eat," which is also *khaaNaa* and sounds the same in the infinitive form. For example, the phrase **खाना खाना** *khaaNaa khaaNaa* sounds like the same word is being repeated, but what it actually means is "to eat food."

For example:

1. अपना खाना ठीक से खाओ।
apNaa khaaNaa thiik Se khaao
"Eat your food properly."

मालूम *maaLuum* means "know," but unlike in English, this is not a verb by itself in Hindi, and it has to be combined with the verb *hoNaa*, meaning "to happen" or "to be." Also this cannot be used for "know how to," but only for knowing information. For example, *maaLuum* cannot be used for "know how to dance."

For example:

1. मुझे आपके घर का पता मालूम है।
mujhe aapke ghar kaa paTaa maaLuum hai.
"I know the way to your house."
2. आपको कल की खबर मालूम नहीं?
aapko kaL kii khabar maaLuum Nahiin?
"Don't you know the news from yesterday?"

याद *yaaD* is a noun that means "memory," and when used with the verbs for "to be" and "to do," it makes the verb phrase "to remember." When combined with **करना** *karNaa*, meaning "to do," it means "to remember" and has the connotation for actively trying to recall, or adversely, to memorize. Combined with the verb **होना** *hoNaa*, it means "to remember." Another nuanced meaning is from combining it with the verb **आना** *aaNaa*, which means "to come." **याद आना** *yaaD aaNaa* means, "to come back to memory" or "to remember."

For example:

1. मुझे अच्छे से याद है।
mujhe acche Se yaaD hai
"I remember very well."
2. मुझे अभी याद आया।
mujhe abhii yaaD aayaa
"I've just remembered."
3. याद करो तुमने क्या देखा था।
yaaD karo TumNe kyaa Dekhaa THaa.
"Try to recall what you saw."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Talking About Knowing Something Using the Word पता *paTaa*.

पास में एक अच्छी जगह पता है लेकिन रस्ता ठीक से याद नहीं.

paaS mein ek acchii jagah paTaa hai Lekin raSTaa thiik Se yaaD Nahiin.

"There's a good place nearby that I know of, but I can't remember exactly"

There are different words used for "knowing" in Hindi which cover the variations on this concept. There's a difference in "to know how to do," "to know about," and "to know of," etc. The simplest, most common word used is पता *paTaa*. This word is a participle, not a verb, however.

पता *paTaa* is used with होना *hoNaa* ("to be") or with *Nahii* in the negative. पता होना *paTaa hoNaa* means "to know." The *hai* is actually the verb that changes tense so that the phrase can be used as a verb in the following ways:

पता होना *paTaa hoNaa* - "to know or knowing"

पता है *paTaa hai* - "I/he/she/they/you know(s)"

पता होगा *paTaa hogaa* - "I/he/she/they/you must know"

पता था *paTaa THaa* - "knew"

For example:

1. नाम पता है?

Naam paTaa hai?

"Do you know the name?"

2. पता हो तो बताना

paTaa ho To baTaaNaa

"Tell me if you know."

Since *pataa* is a participle, पता होना *paTaa hoNaa* is not in the active voice in Hindi. Thus, the pronouns used are passive as well. For example, instead of मैं *main* ("I"), मुझे *mujhe* ("to me") is used.

It can also be combined with चलना *caLNaa* ("to walk"). पता चलना *paTaa caLNaa* means "to find out" as in, "to get to know."

For example:

1. मुझे खबर अभी पता चली।

mujhe khabar abhii paTaa caLii.

"I just found out the news."

Since *pataa* is a participle, पता चलना *paTaa caLNaa* is not in the active voice in Hindi either. Thus, the pronouns used are passive as well. For example, instead of मैं *main* ("I"), मुझे *mujhe* ("to me") is used.

It can also be combined with करना *karNaa* ("to do"). पता करना *paTaa karNaa* means "to actively find out" as in, "to research."

For example:

1. क्या आप पता कर सकते हैं की कितने की है?
kyaa aap paTaa kar SakTe hain kii kiTNe kii hai?
"Can you find out how much it is for?"

Although *pataa* is a participle, since *karNaa* is an active verb, पता करना *paTaa karNaa* is actually in the active voice, so the pronouns used will be in the active voice as well.

For example:

1. मुझे रास्ता पता है
mujhe raaStaa paTaa hai
"I know the way."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Indian Cuisine: Hakka Chinese

Chinese cuisine is extremely popular in India and is sold on the streets as snacks as well as in fancy restaurants. However, Chinese food in India is a peculiar fusion of Chinese flavors and Indian tastes, which has resulted in what has been nicknamed Hakka (*haakaa*) Chinese or Indian Chinese. That's due to the spicy flavors and deep-fried nature of most food items. Such Chinese food items are extremely popular as easy snacks amongst Indians, especially in metropolitan centers, and items such as *momos*, which are Tibetan stuffed dumplings, or *chowmein*, which are Chinese fried noodles, are regular in the common lingo. Another common item available at Chinese restaurants is chili chicken, which is a dish with fried chicken and gravy, green peppers, vinegar, and soy sauce flavors.

LESSON NOTES

Beginner S1 #23

Asking A Hindi Favor

CONTENTS

- 2 Hindi
- 2 English
- 3 Romanization
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 6 Grammar
- 7 Cultural Insight

23

HINDI

1. A: नमस्ते आंटीजी. आप से एक बिनती करनी थी.
2. B: हाँ बताओ क्या बात है?
3. A: मैं अगले हफ्ते मुम्बई जा रही हूँ. क्या आप मेरे पौधे पे ज़रा पानी डाल देंगे मेरे लिए प्लीज़?
4. B: हाँ क्यूँ नहीं. कब कब देना पड़ता है?
5. A: दो दिन में एक बार डाल देंगे तो बहुत मेहेरबानी होगी |
6. B: नहीं कोई बड़ी बात नहीं है. बिल्कुल ठीक है.

ENGLISH

1. A: Hello, Aunty. I would like to ask you for a favor if that's all right.
2. B: Yes, of course. What is it?
3. A: I am going to Mumbai next week for a bit. Could you please water my plants for me during that time?
4. B: Yes, definitely. When do they need to get watered?
5. A: If you can please water them once every two days, I'd really appreciate it.

CONT'D OVER

6. B: No problem. That's quite alright.

ROMANIZATION

1. A: NamaSTe aaNtiijii. aap Se ek biNTii karNii THii.
2. B: haan baTaa kyaa baaT hai?
3. A: main agLe haphTe mumbaii jaa rahii huun. kyaa aap here pauDHe pe zaraa paaNii daaL deNge mere Lie pliiz?
4. B: haan kyuun Nahiin. kab kab DeNaa padta hai?
5. A: Do DiN mein ek baar daaL deNge To bahuT meherbaaNii hogii.
6. B: Nahiin koi badii baaT Nahiin hai. biLkuL thiik hai.

VOCABULARY

Hindi	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
बार	baar	number of times	adverb, noun	
मेहरबानी	meharbaaNii	favor, mercy	noun	masculine
बड़ी बात	badii baaT	big deal	phrase	masculine
बात	baaT	matter/talk	noun	feminine
अगले	agLe	next	preposition	
करनी थी	karNii THii	have to do	phrase	

हफ्ता	haphTaa	week	noun	masculine
पौधे	pauDHe	plants	noun	masculine
डालना	daaLNaa	to put in, to put on something	verb	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

मुझे तीसरी बार जाके सुनाई दिया. mujhe TiiSrii baar jaake SuNaai Diyaa. "I only heard it clearly the third time."	मेहरबानी करके इनकी मदद कर दीजिए. meharbaaNii karke iNkii maDat kar Diijie. "Please do them a favor and help them out."
आप परेशान लग रहे हैं, कोई बड़ी बात है क्या? aap paresaaN Lag rahe hain, koi badii baaT hai kyaa? "You look worried, is something the matter?"	वो तुमसे कुछ बात करना चाहता था. vo TumSe kuch baaT karNaa caahTaa THaa. "He wanted to discuss something with you."
अगले हफ्ते ये तैयार हो जाएगा. agLe haphTe ye Taiyaar ho jaaegaa. "It'll be ready by next week."	हमें और भी सैर करनी थी लेकिन बारिश आ गयी. hamen aur bhii Sair karNii THii Lekin baaris aa gayii. "We wanted to walk around some more but it started raining."

मुझे पिछले हफ्ते सर्दी हो गई। mujhe pichale hafte sarDii ho gae "I caught a cold last week."	हमारे बगीचे में तरह तरह के पौधे हैं। hamaare bagiice mein Tarah Tarah ke pauDHe hain. "There are many types of plants in our garden."
मैं खाने में नमक डालना भूल गयी। main khaaNe mein Namak daaLNaa bhuuL gayii. "I forgot to add salt while cooking."	कपड़े वॉशिंग मशीन में डाल दो। kapde washing machine mein daaL Do. "Put the clothes in the washing machine."

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

करनी थी *karNii THii* means "have to do." Even though the *THaa* suggests past tense, this is in the present continuous tense. Literally, the meaning is "was to be done," which actually means "have to do" or "wanted to do" when speaking formally. For example, when asking a favor to say, "I wanted to ask you," the Hindi would be in the *karNii THii* form.

For example:

- मुझे आपसे कुछ ज़रूरी बात करनी थी।
mujhe aapSe kuch zaruurii baaT karNii THii.
"I wanted to speak with you about something important."

बार *baar* means "number of times." The word is accompanied by a number, amount, or a demonstrative. The following are the combinations:

Number: आठ बार *aath baar* - "eight times"

Amount: हर बार *har baar* - "every time," कई बार *kaii baar* - "many times."

Demonstrative: इस बार *iS baar* - "this time," उस बार *uS baar* - "that time."

Other: जिस बार *jiS baar* - "the time at which," किस बार - "which time?"

मेहेरबानी *meherbaaNii* means "mercy" or "favor" and is a very formal word. The two common phrases it is used in are: मेहेरबानी करके *meherbaaNi karke*, which means "have mercy and do," and तो मेहेरबानी होगी *To meherbaaNii hogii*, which means, "It'd be a great favor."

For example:

- ये काम करवा देंगे तो बड़ी मेहेरबानी होगी।
ye kaam karvaa DeNge To badii meherbaaNii hogii
"If you could get this done for me, it'd really be a lot of help."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Using the Special Verb *padTaa*, Which Means "must" or "have to."

कब कब देना पड़ता है?

kab kab DeNaa parhta hai?

"When do they need to get watered?"

The verb पड़ना *padNaa* is an auxiliary verb, so it adds meaning to other verbs and does not stand alone. This is not to be confused with another verb with the same spelling and pronunciation which means "to fall."

पड़ना *padNaa* means "must" or "has to be." It is conjugated like other verbs, though there is no simple present tense. It's combined with other verbs in the following ways in the past tense:

Male: Verb - ना पड़ा

Female: Verb - नी पड़ी

Plural: Verb - ने पड़े

For example:

1. मुझे सब कुछ खाना पड़ा.
mujhe Sab kuch khaaNaa padaa.
"I had to eat everything."

The pronouns used are in the form "to me / him / her / us / them" because "to have to do" suggests not being in control of the situation.

For example:

1. इतनी धूल है की हर दो दिन सफाई करनी पड़ती है।
iTNii DHuL hai kii har Do DiN Safaaii karNii padTii hai.
"It's so dusty that you have to clean every other day."
2. उसे बहुत बोझ उठाना पड़ा था।
uSe bahuT bojh uthaaNaa padaa THaa.
"She had to take on a big load."
3. आप को सारे जल्दी बनाने पड़ेंगे।
aap ko Saare jaLDii baNaaNe padeNge
"You'll have to make them all quickly."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Neighborhoods in India

In India, there is usually a feeling of community amongst neighbors, and families can become very close if they live side-by-side for a long time. Neighbors ask each other for favors or help frequently and lend objects all the time. Knowledge of shops, clinics, good doctors, and such networks of service are traded from house to house, thus, these social ties are very important to life in suburbs, towns, and cities. Neighbors can also become part of a friendship group and do spend much time at each other's houses, especially in middle-income families that

live in more intimate communities and housing complexes.

LESSON NOTES

Beginner S1 #24

In a Hurry in India

CONTENTS

- 2 Hindi
- 2 English
- 3 Romanization
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 6 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

24

HINDI

1. A: देखो फिरसे कितनी देर हो गयी! माँ तुमने मुझे जगाया क्यों नहीं!
2. B: मैं ने बहुत बार बुलाया. तुम तो उठ भी गयी थी लेकिन शायद दोबारा लेट गयी.
3. A: अरे अभी तो बस मिलने में भी मुश्किल होगी.
4. B: पापा को बोल देती हूँ. इस बार जल्दी अपने स्कूटर पे छोड़ देंगे.
5. A: पापा ले जा सकते हैं?
6. B: हाँ अभी घर पे ही हैं तो इस बार छोड़ देंगे. वापस आते वक्त बस पकड़ लेना

ENGLISH

1. A: Look at that. I'm running so late again! Mom, why didn't you wake me up earlier!
2. B: I called out to you many times. You had gotten up too, but then you must have gone back to sleep.
3. A: Aah, it'll be difficult catching a bus at this time too!
4. B: I'll get your father. He can drop you quickly on his bike this time.

CONT'D OVER

5. A: Dad's able to drop me today?
6. B: Yes, he is at home, so he'll be able to drop you this time. Take a bus on the way back.

ROMANIZATION

1. A: Dekho phirSe kiTNii Der ho gayii! maa, tumNe mujhe jagaayaa kyuun Nahiin!
2. B: main Ne bahuT baar buLaayaa. Tum To uth bhii gayii THii Lekin saayaD Dobaaraa Let gayii.
3. A: are abhii To baS miLNe mein muskiL hogii.
4. B: paapaa ko boL DeTii huun. iS baar jaLDii apNe Skuutar pe chod DeNge.
5. A: paapaa Le jaa SakTe hain?
6. B: haan abhii ghar pe hii hain To iS baar chod DeNge. vaapaS aaTe vakT baS pakad LeNaa.

VOCABULARY

Hindi	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
लेटना	LetNaa	to lie down	verb	
मुश्किल	muskiL	difficult, difficulty	adjective	feminine

छोड़ देना	chod DeNaa	to drop off	verb
पकड़ना	pakadNaa	to catch	verb
देर	Der	late	adverb
जगाना	jagaaNaa	to wake up [someone], transitive	verb
उठना	uthNaa	to get up (intransitive verb)	verb
मिलना	miLNaa	to get, to catch	verb
दोबारा	Dobaara	again, afresh	adverb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

इस गद्दे पे लेटकर बहुत आराम मिली. iS gaDDe pe Letkar bahuT aaraam miLii. "I rested very well lying on this mattress."	शो के टिकटें मिलना बहुत कठिन है. so ke tikaten miLNaa bahuT kathiN hai. "It's very difficult getting tickets for the show."
क्या तुम मुझे घर तक छोड़ दोगे? kyaa Tum mujhe ghar Tak chod Doge? "Will you please drop me home?"	और देर हो जाती तो मैं ट्रेन नहीं पकड़ पाता. aur Der ho jaaTii To main treN Nahiin pakad paaTaa. "If I had been delayed any more I couldn't have made it on the train."

मैं बहुत देर से बस का इंतज़ार कर रहा था. main bahuT Der Se baS kaa iNTazaar kar rahaa THaa. "I was waiting for the bus for a long time."	यह देर हो चुकी है। yah Der ho chukee hai "It's already late."
मैं एक बार सो गई तो मुझे जगाना बहुत मुश्किल है. main ek baar So gaii To mujhe jagaaNaa bahuT muskiL hai. "Once I fall asleep it's very difficult to wake me up."	सुबह जल्दी उठके व्यायाम करना अच्छा है. Subah jaLDii uthke vyaayaam karNaa acchaa hai. "It's good to wake up early in the morning and exercise."
मुझे कोई चिट्ठी नहीं मिली. mujhe koi ciThhii Nahiin miLii. I didn't receive any letter.	मुझे सिर्फ शाम को १ घंटे के लिए अपने लिए समय मिलता है । mujhe sirf shaam ko ek ghante ke liye apne liye samay miLTa hai I get only only hour in the afternoon for myself.
मुझे वो भाषा अब बिल्कुल ही याद नहीं तो दोबारा सीखना पड़ेगा. mujhe vo bhaasaa ab biLkuL hii yaad Nahiin To Dobara SiikhNaa padegaa. "I don't remember the language at all so I'll have to learn it again."	मैं वहाँ दोबारा जाना चाहती हूँ। main vahaan Dobaaraa jaanaa CHahTii hoon I want to go there again.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

देर *Der* means "late" in Hindi. "To get late" is made by joining the word with the verbs होना

hoNaa ("to be" / "happen"), and करना *karNaa* ("to do"). देर होना *Der hoNaa* means "to get late" in a way that is outside the person's control, or at least without directly pointing to the reason, like in the phrase "it's getting late." देर करना *Der karNaa* means "to get late" or "to cause delay" by indicating who or what is causing the delay. Another way the word is used is with the particle से *Se*, which means "from," but in this case देर से *Der Se* makes "late" an adverb.

A slightly different use of the word is with the verb लगना *LagNaa*, in which *Der* means "long time." देर लग गयी *Der Lag gayii*, thus, means, "It took a long time."

मिलना *miLNaa* is a verb with a few different meanings. In this dialogue situation, the meaning used is "to find" or "get hold of." This is used for things such as buses, cabs, or trains and also in occasions where getting hold of an object is not entirely in your own control. So this verb can be used for getting tickets to some show or place, getting connection on your phone, getting a room in a hotel, etc.

For example:

1. यहाँ होटल में कमरा मिलना मुश्किल लगता है।
yahaan hotaL mein kamraa miLNaa muskiL LagTaa hai.
"It seems like it'll be difficult getting a room in a hotel here."

पकड़ना *pakadNaa* is a verb which means "to hold," "to grab," "to get hold," or "to catch." It is also used for vehicles to mean "to take a ride on." For example, बस पकड़ लेना *baS pakad LeNaa* means "take a bus ride."

For example:

1. हैंडल को कस के पकड़ो।
haiNdaL ko kaS ke pakdo.
"Hold the handles tightly."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Using कितनी / कितना *kiTNii / kiTNaa*, Meaning "how" for

Exclamations.

देखो फिरसे कितनी देर हो गयी!

Dekho phirSe kiTNii Der ho gayii!

"Look at that, I'm running so late again!"

कितनी/कितना *kiTNii / kiTNaa* means "how" in Hindi, and its uses have already been explored. It is only for quantity, not for process or quality, which is where *kaiSii / kaiSaa / kaiSe* is used, so it roughly means "how much."

This is also used in exclamatory sentences, in which the meaning of कितनी / कितना *kiTNii / kiTNaa* becomes "so."

For example:

1. कितनी दूर है!
kiTNii Duur hai!
"It's so far!"
2. कितना गन्दा है!
kiTNaa gaNDaa hai!
"It's so dirty!"
3. कितना सुन्दर है!
kiTNaa SuNDar hai!
"It's so pretty!"

Another use is with the word बार *baar*, which means "times" and describes the number of times an event happens. When combined with कितनी *kiTNii*, बार *baar* means "how many times." In exclamatory sentences, this means "so many times."

For example:

1. तुम्हे कितनी बार बताया!
Tumhe kiTNii baar baTaayaa!
"I've told you so many times!"
2. वो तुझे कितनी बार बुला चुका है!
vo Tujhe kiTNii baar buLaa cukaa hai!
"He's called you so many times!"

Another use as an exclamation is the plural form, but specifically, to mean people as in "how many," is कितनों. In an exclamatory sentence, this becomes "so many people."

For example:

1. उसने कितनों को हराया है!
uSNe kiTNon ko haraayaa hai!
"She has beaten so many people!"
2. उन्होंने शादी करके कितनों का दिल तोड़ा था!
uNhoNe saaDii karke kiTNon kaa DiL Todaa THaa
"He broke the hearts of so many when he got married!"

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Vehicles on Indian Roads

The Indian city roads show a range of types of vehicles that are incomparable to most other places. Apart from regular modern cars and bikes, there are new and old buses, three-wheelers called "autos," bicycles, bicycle-rickshaws, taxi-cabs (which are usually outdated models of cars), and two-wheelers called "scooters." Scooters are second-generation maxi-scooters or motorcycles that were developed in the twentieth century and are still in use among middle-class families in India. These are highly popular among married men, often middle-aged, who don't own cars. Very often you can see an entire family riding a scooter on Indian roads, with the husband at the helm, possibly a child seated in front of him, and the

wife seated sideways in the back with one or even several children in her lap.

LESSON NOTES

Beginner S1 #25

Calling In Sick in India

CONTENTS

- 2 Hindi
- 2 English
- 3 Romanization
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 7 Cultural Insight

25

HINDI

1. PRIYA: हेलो मैम, मैं प्रिया बोल रही हूँ. मेरी तबीयत बहुत खराब है तो आज काम पे नहीं आ पाऊंगी.
2. BOSS: अरे प्रिया, तुम्हे क्या हो गया?
3. PRIYA: मैम कल रात से बहुत तेज़ बुखार है, और उतर भी नहीं रही है।
4. BOSS: दवाई ली है न?
5. PRIYA: ली थी, लेकिन अब डॉक्टर के पास जाऊँगी।
6. BOSS: ठीक है, कोई नहीं, तुम अपना खयाल रखो. और आराम करो

ENGLISH

1. PRIYA: Hello, Maam, this is Priya. I am really sick today, so I won't be able to come to the office.
2. BOSS: Oh no, Priya, what happened to you?
3. PRIYA: I have had a high fever since last night, and the temperature isn't decreasing.
4. BOSS: Have you taken medicine?
5. PRIYA: Yes, I did, but I'll go to the doctor now.

CONT'D OVER

6. BOSS: Okay, no problem. You take care of yourself and get some rest.

ROMANIZATION

1. PRIYA: HeLLo Sar, main raajiiv boL rahaa huun. merii TabiiyaT bahuT kharaab hai To aaj kaam pe Nahiin aa paauuNgaa.
2. BOSS: are raajiiv, Tumhe kyaa ho gayaa?
3. PRIYA: Sar kaL raaT Se bahuT tez bukhaar hai, aur uTar bhii Nahiin rahaa hai.
4. BOSS: Davaaaii Lii hai Naa?
5. PRIYA: Lii THii, LekIN ab dauktar ke paaS jaauNgaa.
6. BOSS: thiik hai, koi Nahiin, Tum apNaa khayaaL rakho. aur aaraam karo.

VOCABULARY

Hindi	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
खराब	kharaab	bad	adjective	
काम पे आना	kaam pe aaNaa	to come to work	verb phrase	
तेज़	Tez	high, fast	adjective	
बुखार	bukhaar	fever	noun	masculine
उतरना	uTarNaa	to decrease, to come down	verb	

खयाल	khayaaL	care	noun	masculine
आराम	aaraam	rest	noun	masculine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

मेरा कुरता खराब हो गया. meraa kurTaa kharaab ho gayaa. "My shirt got dirty."	वो इस हफ्ते काम पे नहीं आएंगे. vo iS hafTe kaam pe Nahiin aaeNge. "He's not coming to work this week."
गाड़ी इतनी तेज़ मत चलाओ. gaadii iTNii Tez maT caLaaO. "Don't drive so fast."	बुखार उतर गया है लेकिन सर्दी अब भी है. bukhaar uTar gayaa hai Lekin SarDii ab bhii hai. "The fever is gone but I still have a cold."
मेरी बिल्ली छत से उतर नहीं रही है. merii biLLii chaT Se uTar Nahiin rahii hai. "My cat won't getting off the roof."	आप दूसरों का बहुत खयाल रखते हैं. aap DuuSron kaa bahuT khayaaL rakhTe hain. "You really take good care of everyone."
आप घर जाईये और आराम करिए aap ghar jaayiye aur aaraam kariye Please go home and take a rest.	अब मुझे थोड़ा आराम चाहिये ab muJHe THoda araam CHahiye I need to take some rest now.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

खराब *kharaab* means "bad," "ruined," and other similar adjectives. For example, we can say कपड़ा खराब हो गया *kapdaa kharaab ho gayaa*, which means, "My clothes got dirty."

For example:

1. यहाँ रहके मेरी आदत खराब हो जाएगी।
yahaan rahke merii aaDaT kharaab ho jaaegii.
"Staying here is going to ruin my habits."

उतरना *uTarNaa* means "to come down" or "to decrease." This is a verb used for the regular physical action of coming and also in metaphors. Additionally, there are some special uses, such as for a fever going away, or as in बुखार उतरना *bukhaar uTarNaa*, which is "getting out of vehicles," such as cars, buses, trains, etc. Or as in बस से उतरना *baS Se uTarNaa*.

For example:

1. पेड़ से उतरते वक्त हाथ से फल गिर गए।
ped Se uTarTe vakT haaTH Se phaL gir gae.
"The fruits fell out of my hands while I was climbing down from the tree."

खयाल *khayaaL* means "care" and "thought." A common use is when asking "What do you think?" for a suggested activity, where we say क्या खयाल है? *kyaa khayaaL hai?*. Another common phrase when parting is अपना खयाल रखना *apNaa khayaaL rakhNaa*, which means, "Take care of yourself."

For example:

1. मेरे खयाल से हमें जल्दी ही निकल जाना चाहिए।
mere khayaaL Se hamen jaLDii hii NikaL jaaNaa caahie.
"I think we should get going soon."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Using Hindi Pronouns to Mean "to you," like आपको / तुम्हे / तुझे *Aapko / Tumhe / Tujhe*.

तुम्हे क्या हो गया?

Tumhe kyaa ho gayaa?

"What happened to you?"

आपको/तुम्हे/तुझे *Aapko / Tumhe / Tujhe* are used to refer to people indirectly as "to you," so that they are the object of a sentence, and not the subject.

For example:

1. उसने तुम्हे चाय दिया?

uSNe Tumhe caae Diyaa?

"Did he give tea to you?"

However, such indirect speech functions differently in Hindi. Many regular verbs that can be stated directly are used indirectly in the active or intransitive forms.

For example, "Do you know?" in English is an active question where a person is addressed directly. But in Hindi it would be said indirectly, in this sort of way: "Is (it) known to you?" Thus, the way to say, "Do you know?" in Hindi, will be आपको पता है? *aapko paTaa hai?*

This type of indirect pronoun is used very often to talk about inability. For example, to ask, "Can you sing?" the Hindi sentence commonly used would be तुम्हे / आपको गाना आता है? *tumhe / aapko gaaNaa aaTaa hai?* Literally translated, this means, "Are you able to sing?" or very literally, "Is singing (the ability to sing) known to you?" but what it means is "Can you sing?"

On occasions where someone is being asked about a talent or skill, the question is usually phrased indirectly in this way, but if you assert that someone is talented, then you switch to a direct and active voice.

For example:

1. तुम्हे खाना पकाना आता है?

Tumhe khaaNaa pakaaNaa aaTaa hai?

"Do you know how to cook?"

2. ये बहुत अच्छा खाना बनाती है।

ye bahuT acchaa khaaNaa baNaaTii hai

"She cooks very well."

The same is also used when showing sympathy, as in the example तुम्हे क्या हो गया? *Tumhe kyaa ho gayaa?* meaning, "What happened to you?" Similarly, to ask, "Did you understand?" the sentence is framed as, "Were you able to understand?" in Hindi. Or very literally, "Did it come to your understanding?" as in तुम्हे समझ आया? *Tumhe / aapko Samajh aayaa?*

For example:

1. मुझे यह तोहफा बहुत अच्छा लगा।

mujhe yah Tohfaa bahuT acchaa Lagaa.

"I liked the present very much."

2. उसे बल्ब लगाना नहीं आता।

uSe baLb LagaaNaa Nahiin aaTaa.

"He doesn't know how to screw in a bulb."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Taking a Day Off

In the Indian workplace, usually asking for sick leave or taking the day off for family or personal reasons is not frowned upon unless it is frequent. It is understood that your family responsibilities and commitments are very important, even if your career is also important. Moreover, since India has numerous festivals and national holidays, there are usually many breaks in the work calendar. Thus, while work, especially in multi-national companies, can be equally stressful and time-consuming in India as in other places, it is never expected that your career will be prioritized over your family. Family is quite possibly the most important unit of identity for Indians.



HindiPod101.com



- | | |
|---|--|
| Intro | 13 The Most Simple Hindi Recipe |
| 1 Going to an Indian Hospital | 14 Taking the Train in India |
| 2 Going on a Shopping Trip in India | 15 What Would You Like to Eat at this Indian Restaurant? |
| 3 Riding in an Indian Auto Rickshaw | 16 Shopping for Vegetables in India |
| 4 Making Plans in Hindi | 17 A Hindi Chat With a Fellow Passenger |
| 5 Good Luck on Your Hindi Exam! What | 18 This Indian Chai is Delicious! |
| 6 Would You Like to Eat for Lunch in India? | 19 Making Plans in Hindi, Part 2 |
| 7 Scheduling an Appointment in Hindi | 20 Getting Directions in Hindi |
| 8 A Special Hindi Request | 21 A Hindi Invitation, Part 2 |
| 9 Is This Indian Postcard Yours? | 22 Making Plans in Hindi, Part 3 |
| 10 A Hindi Invitation | 23 Asking A Hindi Favor |
| 11 Who's That Indian Celebrity? | 24 In a Hurry in India |
| 12 An Indian Celebration | 25 Calling In Sick in India |

©2020 Innovative Language Learning, LLC (P)2020
Innovative Language Learning, LLC presented by HindiPod101.com